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No. 1

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Science



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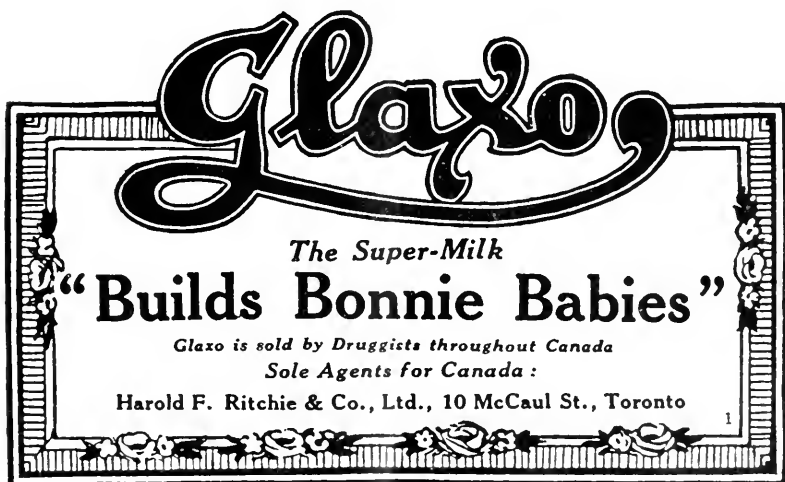
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VOLUME V.

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Editorial

Facts Concerning the Record

The Canadian Veterinary Record has now been reorganized. Established in 1920 the RECORD grew and prospered, but last year both the Editor, Colonel Evans, and the Business Manager, Dr. Irvine, were compelled to resign owing to pressure of other business. The lapse in the publication of the magazine thus caused was greatly regretted by the profession who fully appreciate the generous gift of both time and talent which made the RECORD a success.

In the past the RECORD has been published quarterly, but it is believed that the time has arrived when a monthly publication will better meet the requirements. While Canada has had its reverses an improvement in general conditions is at hand. If the recent meetings of the Canadian National and the Ontario Veterinary Associations held in Toronto are criterions for veterinarians, then the outlook is most hopeful and encouraging. But there still remains much to be accomplished in the interest of the profession.

If we are to take the place in our national life that is open to us, we must maintain an active national organization. Such an organization we have in the Canadian National Veterinary Association, which has just celebrated its first birthday. It is a lusty youngster giving much promise, and merits the support of the profession.

With proper organization and concentration of effort we believe Dominion Registration can be secured, a Dominion Council established, and suitable legislation effected for the protection of the qualified practitioner. If something is not done in the near future it looks as if our few remaining Veterinary Colleges will have to close their doors for want of students, and sooner or later our livestock interests will suffer. The licensing of the non-graduate must cease. Ethical standards must be maintained. Is it not time that we united in an effort to improve conditions?

An official monthly publication it is thought will go a long way to bring about a better understanding of conditions throughout the Dominion. If it can but help to secure the co-operation and support necessary to enable the Canadian National Veterinary Association to function in a proper manner, it will be a step in the right direction.

This concludes the quarterly issue, but commencing January 1st, 1925, the RECORD will appear as a monthly. It has been decided to cancel all unpaid subscription dues including this issue and to ask you to subscribe at once for next year. We must be in a position by December 1st to offer our advertising space for the ensuing year, as the majority of advertising contracts are closed during that month. To secure suitable contracts we must have a wide circulation, therefore your support is most earnestly requested at this time. Already the subscriptions are coming in, but we want if possible to have every member of the profession with us this year. With the excellent papers already on hand and other valuable material promised, a worth-while publication is assured.

The rate is \$2 for the year (12 numbers). A card and an addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience, and we would be pleased to have your subscription as soon as possible.

The Grand Old Man of the O. V. A.

At the Semi-Centennial meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association there was present as guest of honor Dr. Joseph Hawkins of Detroit, the only remaining charter member of this Association, which was founded in Toronto on September 24th, 1874. Upon meeting Dr. Hawkins one is impressed with his genuine straightforwardness and pleasing and thoughtful personality.

Dr. Hawkins in his early days was active in the Canadian Militia, having taken part in the Fenian Raid in 1866 for which he was decorated. In 1871 he graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College and engaged in general practice, first in Ingersoll and then in Paris, Ont. With his mind set on a larger field he moved to Detroit some forty years ago.

Realizing the benefits to be derived from closer fellowship with other members of the profession, he soon became active in organizing the Michigan Veterinary Association, and was elected the first president of that body. He also became a member of the American Veterinary Association, and a number of years ago was made a life member of the Ontario Veterinary Association.

During the course of the Semi-Centennial meeting Dr. Hawkins gave an address which was greatly appreciated, and many were the tales he told of his experiences of fifty years ago. We trust he will be spared for many years and that future O.V.A. meetings may be brightened by his presence and interesting reminiscences.

OBSERVE ! REMEMBER ! COMPARE !

Samuel Smiles said the close observation of the little things is the secret of success in business, in art, in science and in every pursuit of life.



DR. GEORGE HILTON
Veterinary Director General

Dr. George Hilton is Appointed Veterinary Director General

Dr. George Hilton, who was recently appointed Veterinary Director General for Canada, was born in 1872, of English parentage, at Verchot, Government of Ouf, Russia. He was educated at Lenton, Bedfordshire, and Bolton, Lancashire, England. With his parents, he came to Canada in 1888, and engaged in mixed farming at Headingley, Manitoba. He was honor graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College in 1897, and immediately took up practice at Portage la Prairie. The following year he entered into partnership with the late Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

During the time he was located at Portage la Prairie, Dr. Hilton was a director of the Lakeside Agricultural Society, secretary-treasurer of the Island Park Turf Club, and an alderman in the city council. In 1905 Dr. Hilton was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then Veterinary Director General of Canada, with title of Chief Veterinary Inspector in the Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Ottawa, a position which he held up to his present appointment.

In 1907 he went to Regina, remaining there a year, during which time he organized a field force for the Department, in both Saskatchewan and Alberta, taking over the contagious disease control work which, up to this time, had been carried on by the Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. Upon the completion of this work, the veterinary inspectors of the Western Provinces, including British Columbia and Manitoba, presented Dr. Hilton with a gold watch and chain, as a mark of their esteem.

Dr. Hilton is an honorary member of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Veterinary associations. He has been president of the Central Canada Veterinary Association since 1914. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Canadian Veterinary Record and a member of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. In 1918 he was elected to the Executive Board of the American Veterinary Medical Association, at the first election held for that purpose under the present constitution. He was chairman of the board during the year 1921-1922.

During the serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the United States in the years 1914 and 1915, Dr. Hilton was given charge of the enforcement of the regulations to protect Canada from this infection. Great credit is due to him, for, much to the relief of all concerned, no suspicion of that disease was ever found in Canada.

During his long service with the Department, Dr. Hilton has become well and favorably known from coast to coast, and his appointment therefore was a most popular one.

The RECORD extends congratulations and wishes him every success in this most important post.

Auricular Scabies (Parasitic Otitis) in Silver Black Foxes

J. A. ALLEN, *Fox Research Station, Health of Animals Branch.*

Auricular scabies is an important disease of rabbits, dogs, cats and ferrets. It was found as early as 1834 in dogs by Hering of Stuttgart, and later by Salle (1849) Bendz (1862) Schirmer (1874). Megnin and Nocard appear to be the first to show the relationship of the parasite to the epileptiform seizures observed in dogs, principally sporting dogs.

We first found the parasite (*Otodectes cynotis*) in domesticated foxes in 1919. Since then we have made numerous examinations and the indications are that this mite is particularly rampant in the ranch fox. In some cases we have demonstrated the presence of ear mites in nearly 100% of the animals on certain ranches and the infection appears to go in cycles, appearing with more frequency some years than others.

Symptoms in Dogs.

For sake of comparison I will give here the symptoms as described for dogs; (Neumann)

"Hering found this parasite in an ulcer of the concha of a dog brought under his observation; this ulcer coincided, no doubt, with deep seated otitis which remained unperceived. Bendz only noticed an abundance of brownish flaky matter at the bottom of the aural cavity; and Schirmer has strongly insisted on the connection that exists between the presence of the Choriopt and Auricular catarrh. It is probable that Chorioptic acariasis, by the local irritation with which it is accompanied, facilitates the development and extension of chancre and catarrh of the ear which so often attack sporting dogs; but these symptoms of the parasitic infection are of another kind, and to Guzzoni, Megnin, and Nocard we are indebted for the knowledge we possess on this point.

"They have observed the disease chiefly in packs, among which by reason of its contagiousness, it sometimes prevails as an epizooty. According to Nocard, when in the kennel at rest, as well as during the first few minutes in hunting, there is nothing to indicate the existence of the disease. Buzzoni and Megnin assert that the animals often flap their ears and sometimes the only symptom is that of itching. But, as a general rule, attention is attracted by the epileptiform fits that occasionally occur after a walk, says Megnin—exclusively during hunting, asserts Nocard. The hound attacked, says the latter, goes away with as much vigor and eagerness as usual; then in about half an hour, or sometimes less, all at once it utters a violent cry, most husky and acute; it bounds across the furrows as if mad, the eyes haggard and mouth full of foam, howling every time it runs against an obstacle; then after turning two or three times in a circle it falls down in a fit of epilepsy. Soon it gets up stupified and exhausted from fatigue, and if the attack has been too violent and the disease not too chronic, it may dash after fifteen to thirty minutes' rest—emerge from its apathy, and start off hunting with as much ardor as if nothing had occurred.

"For a long time there is nothing to distinguish the disease from the healthy animal in the kennel; then, as the disease becomes more

chronic, and the epileptiform seizures are more frequent, intense and long, the affected animal grows sullen, cowardly and savage; later still, the attacks are so grave and so numerous, that the hounds have scarcely begun to run when they are seized, and when the fit is over they obstinately refuse to resume hunting. They become unfit for service, stupid and sometimes completely deaf. They may die during an attack, though they rarely have one in the kennel.

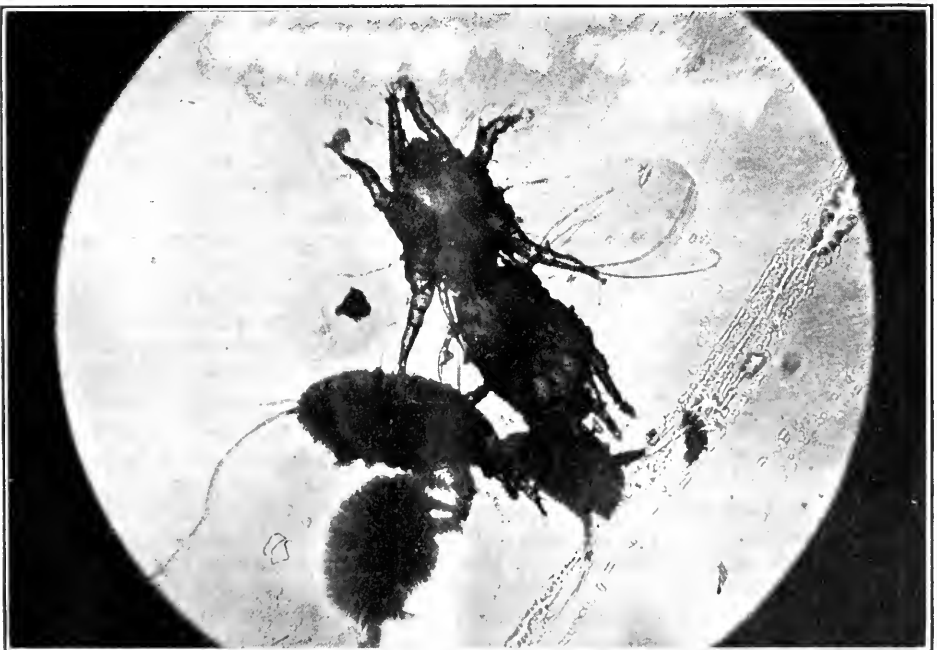
"The auditory canal is found to be lined with an abundant covering of soot or chocolate colored, and slightly foetid, cerumen, the consistency of mastic, which obstructs the opening. A microscopic examination of it reveals a multitude of *Chorioptes auricularum*. By its abundance, this substance compresses and pushes back the membrane of the tympanum, which projects into the middle ear.

"In some cases, according to Sewell who has had a large experience among all kinds of dogs, there is little to be seen, the ear looking merely as if slightly dirty."

In the case of Ear Mange in rabbits, Railliet has described a stage of the disease in which the torsion of the head on the neck, was so marked that the lower jaw was uppermost. This manifestation will be further referred to when we discuss the symptoms as seen in the ranch fox.

Symptoms In Foxes

Foxes may be infected with ear mites (*Otodectes cynotis*) without manifesting typical symptoms. They may be seen occasionally scratching the neck in the vicinity of the ear, but the indication of



EAR MITES (*OTODECTES CYNOTIS*) MALE AND FEMALE

irritation is usually attributed by the practical fox rancher to fleas, which in a good many instances are present also.

Occasionally one sees a fox with dandruff like scabs or crusts below the ears and the lower portion of the neck. These bare spots are the result of the continual scratching in the vain attempt to remove the mites from the concha, and external auditory canal. I have in several cases demonstrated the presence of ear mites in these crusts and scabs, and the thought has occurred to me that a similar experience would be apt to mislead one not familiar with the anatomical difference of these parasites, so that these lesions might be mistaken for true body scabies; just as lung worm eggs in fox feces are often confused with those of whip worms.

We have observed these mites in the feces of foxes being examined for internal parasites,—how they get there I will leave to the reader to conjecture.

Before we undertook our investigations the presence of this parasite in the ranch fox was not suspected. We observed it in so many cases in which there was no apparent damage done that we failed to attach the proper significance to the infestation. However, further experience with the disease has fully demonstrated that ear mites are decidedly harmful to the ranch fox.

The scratching which is more apt to be noticed at dusk or at night, especially if the observer's presence is not known, as foxes do not usually betray symptoms when they know they are being watched, may be seen so infrequently that the disease may pass unperceived. If the concha be closely examined an abundance of greyish flaky or scaly material can be readily seen, and if a portion of it be placed in a glass vial or upon a piece of black paper, the mites may be observed as small greyish, moving points, by the naked eye. The structure of the acarus, of course, can best be seen and studied under the microscope.

It is these benign manifestations, as previously stated, that have misled us in our interpretation of the seriousness of ear mite infestation. For some months there is nothing to distinguish the diseased from the healthy fox in the pen; indeed, an infected fox may go through life without going beyond the scratching stage, but in a good many cases the graver symptoms develop rapidly, often over night. These are usually ushered in by an epileptiform seizure; the animal will rush about the pen, collide with obstacles, and climb the wire walls of the enclosure. At other times he will travel incessantly in circles, usually in the direction in which the head is twisted, until he falls exhausted. If he is made to turn in the opposite direction, he cannot go more than a few steps without falling, and after he has risen he will resume his former course.

A Typical Case

We had one fox at the Experimental Station that made an almost mathematically accurate circle day and night for fourteen days until finally it became exhausted and died. When the disease has reached this stage the head is nearly always twisted to one side and I have seen cases where the neck was twisted to such a degree that the head was carried upside down, the lower jaw being uppermost. This of course must not be regarded as a characteristic symptom as any

infection of the ear is apt to produce it. The eyes assume a glaring look and appear in some cases to be protruding from their sockets. The affected fox is so stupified and blind that he cannot see the feed dish, but if it is pressed close to the mouth he will often eat ravenously.



A TYPICAL CASE OF ADVANCED
AURICULAR SCABIES

There may or may not be a catarrhal discharge from the ears. The animals might die in one of the convulsions, which may recur at frequent periods, which is a grave sign of approaching death, or recovery from the acute symptoms may take place in from 15 to 30 days. However, in the majority of such well marked cases the head is permanently twisted and the injury to the tympanum and internal structure of the ear causes a permanent deafness. Any undue excitement or shock may produce a recurrence of the disease after apparent recovery; I have seen one such case die almost instantly when being dipped for fleas.

A fox may develop one of these convulsive seizures and die without being observed by the keeper and I am convinced that this is a solution of some of the sudden deaths that are reported from time to time. In some autopsies of like cases we have failed to find any changes in the vital organs, the only evidence of disease being a catarrhal otitis in which the mites and bacteria could be found. In the catarrhal exudate, however, the mites are not usually very numerous, but bacteria, usually bacilli, are present in abundance.

I would not like at this stage to say definitely just how these convulsive seizures are produced, but it is probable that the mites act as a constant and irritating stimulus to nerves in the auditory canal. The role played by the bacteria in nearly all cases of parasitic otitis is a matter for further research.

Treatment

In the early stages of Auricular scabies, the treatment is very simple as the mites are not very resistant to most insecticides. Among the remedies recommended are the following :

Olive Oil, 100 grams, Naphthol, 10 grams, Ether 30 grams, (Neumann); One part of Carbon tetrachloride and three parts of Castor Oil, (Hall); A simple solution containing 2% of Creolin and 10% Glycerine is fairly effective; Liquor Creolis Compositus 20 c.c., Glycerine 100 c.c., Ether 100 c.c., Aqua dist. ad 1,000 c.c., is a solution that has given me good results, and it has the advantage of being comparatively clean to work with.

In describing the treatment of Auricular scabies in other animals, the authorities usually recommend that the ear be thoroughly washed out with soap and water to remove the cerumenous matter before applying the remedy. I am of the opinion that the cleansing operation should follow the installation of the insecticide as there is always the danger of driving the mites further into the auricular canal. My plan is to kill or render the parasite inactive as soon as possible then to cleanse out the ear thoroughly with the aid of a pair of forceps and a pledget of absorbent cotton. By this means many of the eggs are removed. After cleansing, the ear is again filled with the solution so as to kill any of the mites that may have escaped the first application.

In severe cases with convulsions and excitement, the object should be to rest the patient by quietness and sedatives. For the latter purpose I recommend the following :

Chloral hydrate, 18 grains; Potassii bromidi, 1 dram;

Syrupi pruni Virginianac, 2 drams; Aquae menthae piperitae Chloral hydrate, 18 grains; Potassii bromidi, 1 dram; Syrupi pruni Virginianac, 2 drams; Aquae menthae piperitae ad, 1 ounce. One to two drams is given every three hours until the animal becomes quiet.

The patient must be hand-fed during the early stages of the acute symptoms.

My thanks are due to Dr. George Hilton, Veterinary Director General; Dr. E. A. Watson, Chief Pathologist for permission to publish this paper.

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Small Animal Section

Commencing with the January Number of the
RECORD

Special Attention will be Given This Section

The Use of Anesthetics in General Practice

JOHN DUNN, V.S., *Barrie, Ont.*

With the epochal discovery of general anesthesia in 1846, the medical profession, realizing the opportunity, immediately banished cruelty from the operating room. On the other hand the Veterinary profession have allowed many years to pass without as much as fixing this surgical preliminary to the routine of all major operations. It is not necessary to deal with the History and development of the use of Anesthetics in the Veterinary profession. The progress has been slow, when one considers that nearly two thousand years ago—Pliny—a Roman Naturalist, recommended the use of Mandrake. Later, an imperfect anesthesia, produced by inhaling the emanations from sponges soaked with such narcotics as Mandrake, Hyoscyamus, opium, etc., was used as early as the middle of the 15th century.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the mortality due to anesthetics, and this is perhaps the reason why general anesthesia is not more generally employed by the Veterinary profession. Those who are more proficient in the administration of Chloroform to animals should encourage its more general use. If, for example, Veterinary practitioners always gave chloroform to mares and cows in order to facilitate and expedite the correction of fetal malpresentations or misdirections of extremities in dystokia, they would all in time acquire a better knowledge of the use of chloroform. These suggestions are made with a full realization of the handicaps for administering chloroform that often exist in general practice; and it is from experience that practitioners are advised to employ chloroform as well as chloral hydrate and local anesthetics more than at present.

Nearly eighty years have passed since the discovery of general anesthesia, and it still finds us cutting into the sensitive tissues of writhing patients. The progress and the application of Humane principles in Veterinary surgery are slow. It is an indisputable fact that human surgery, either directly or indirectly, owes its success to the use of anesthetics. We can as a profession very well take an inventory, and compare our attainments and present status in the field of Veterinary Surgery with that of Human Surgery. In contrast I would like to depict a familiar scene at Veterinary clinics. After passing a unanimous resolution endorsing the finer points so important to every day practice and progress, we call upon, and permit some one of our number to come forward, and as of old apply his acrobatic butchering without fear or trembling for the helpless patient; and the hero, showing his modern array of instruments, is at no time in any degree of danger. It is no wonder that organizations such as our humane societies are agitating legislation which would make the use of anesthetics compulsory in Veterinary surgery.

Aside from the humane side of the question, anesthesia is essential to good surgery. It permits the development of finer technique, and allows the surgeon to give due respect to anatomical structures. When the application of anesthetics is confined to the use of "generals," and only in certain selected cases, we are prone to become hardened, and this leads not only to carelessness and indifference about the use

of anesthetics in general, but poorer surgery as well. It goes without saying that our general surgical technique has been improved by the persistent study of the problem.

In this paper I wish to present the most practical methods in every day practice, and the principal factor has been the adoption of proper technique in the administration and application of anesthetics.

Local Anesthesia.

In considering the subject of local anesthesia from the standpoint of practice, it is important that we should have an understanding of (1) The Anesthetic agents; (2) Regional Anatomy; (3) Instruments; (4) Technique.

Agents used include : Cocaine; Eucaïne; Novocaine; Stovaine; Holocaine; Urea and Quinine Hydrochloride; Eudrenin; Ether Spray; Ethyl Chloride; H. M. C. Butyn; and Apotheresine. It is known that the addition of a few drops of 1:1000 adrenalin solution to each cc. of which either of the above solutions is used, will tend to delay absorption of the solution and thereby not only prolong its action, but further lessen the liability of the general toxic effect of the drug. Another reason for the addition of adrenalin is its power to diminish capillary hemorrhage in the injected area.

ANATOMY. All recent authorities stress the importance of being nerve anatomists. Thus it is necessary to know, not only the nerves supplying a part, but their relative positions, in order that the solution may be placed in close contact with the nerve.

INSTRUMENTS. The instruments for the work are very important. The syringe should be in good working order, and one which can be easily sterilized, and can be depended upon to make injections under a fair amount of pressure. A 10 cc. syringe with a short glass barrel is preferred, though the smaller size may be used. A fine gaged needle, rather flexible yet durable, is a valuable asset. A 22 gage and two inch length is preferable.

TECHNIQUE. First establish an insensitive weal in the skin by placing the needle simply within the layers of the skin and injecting a small quantity of the solution, thereby anesthetizing ahead of the needle.

Sedatives and Narcotics Used In General Anesthesia.

Chloral Hydrate. This is one of the most useful narcotics we have in the Pharmacopæia. It can be administered to the horse, pig, ox and dog.

For horses, ox and swine it is best diluted in a quart of warm water, and given directly into the stomach by means of a stomach tube. Dr. C. Juhl's method is used for swine. Chloral may also be used in solution by intravenous injection for horses and dogs. In horses it is introduced by the jugular vein, and in dogs by the saphenous vein. It is also used by rectal injections of cold aqueous solution, the cold being more satisfactory than the warm as they have such a tendency to strain and expel the solution when it is warm. For horses, the anesthetizing dose per 1,000 lb. horse is one and one half to two oz. of chloral, dissolved in a quart of warm water, given by a stomach tube. The anesthetizing dose for mature cattle is 1 to 3 oz. In regard to the administration of chloral to swine, Dr. R. A. McIntosh will give full

details in his demonstration. It is given directly in to stomach by Dr. C. Juhl's method of swine. In dogs it is usually administered by rectal injection of cold aqueous solution. The following is a good mixture to keep on hand if in small animal practice.

Chloral Hydrate.....	
Gum Acacia	aa 3 ii
Water	Ad. 1 pt.

The Acacia makes an emulsion which is less irritating than the plain aqueous solution. With the above, a dose of one oz. for a 25 lb. collie will produce anesthesia in from ten to twenty minutes, and if this is not immediately successful a few whiffs of ether will do the trick.

Mart A. Steffen refers to chloral hydrate anesthesia by intraperitoneal injection. The method he recommends is as follows. The patient is prepared for immediate operation. If confinement is to be on the operating table the horse must be attached to the table ready for turning down, because usually the effect of chloral becomes established so rapidly that no time remains for this purpose. The flank region of one side is prepared for the entrance of a trocar. For a thousand lb. horse two drams of chloral hydrate are dissolved in a quart of sterile water. The solution must be at body temperature at the time of administration, and every precaution must be taken to maintain the sterility of the solution as well as the utensils in which it is contained. Having previously provided for a long piece of rubber tubing and a funnel, an ordinary colic trocar and canula is inserted through the flank into the peritoneal cavity. One end of the rubber tubing is attached to the canula and the other to the funnel, all of which must be sterilized, and the warm solution of chloral hydrate is slowly poured in.

Almost instantly the patient becomes unconscious, this effect lasting in some instances more than an hour. The operator must be sure that the end of the canula is in the peritoneal cavity and not in the intestines. If the solution should be placed in the intestine the result is a failure.

MORPHIA. Morphia is very useful in small animals' practice. Here we get varying results owing to the potency of the product used. Morphine is given subcutaneously, the dosage varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains. Much larger doses can be given safely, but the above doses have proven sufficient. It is sometimes difficult to procure a reliable product, and the results are so inconsistent that some Veterinarians have discontinued the use of this drug, with the idea that if they had to use chloroform or ether to finish the job, they might just as well depend on them entirely.

General Anesthesia.

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER. When a complete relaxation of the muscles is required, chloroform is undoubtedly the best anesthetic agent for the horse and ox, and ether for dogs and cats. From personal experience these can be safely recommended when properly given. *Preparation of patient.* The day preceding the proposed operation the animal should have little or nothing to eat, except drink, and should be given a purgative suitable to the species. In emergency cases this, of course, is not possible.

Administration. There are different kinds of masks used and the one shown here is similar to the Cox pattern; There are Colonel Raymond's improved pattern, Carlisle inhaler, also Robert's pattern for chloroforming in a standing position.

Stages of Anesthesia are 3; (1) Induction, which may be subdivided into : (a) Excitement (b) rigidity (c) relaxation (2) Profound anesthesia (3) Recovery, subdivided into (a) return of reflexes (b) return of consciousness.

My own method consists in greasing the mouth, nose, and lips with vaseline or lard, and then tie the tongue to the side of the halter or foretop. Introduce one side of the mask as you would a bridle, but keep the other side up over the nostril. Buckle or draw up lightly over the bridge of the nose and then take a sponge previously soaked with water, and place one to one and a half oz. of chloroform on it. Place in the free end of the mask, and close up the free ends by folding. When the animal has had a struggle or two you can wrap a blanket around the nose to keep in the fumes of the anesthetic. The breathing is the essential thing to watch. Short, catchy breathing should give alarm. While this method has its critics, a number of practitioners approve of administering in a standing position. There is also the drop method, but, here, there is no way of estimating the amount and concentration of the anesthetic the patient is getting, and there must be considerable evaporation and loss of the anesthetic.

In the ox the method and procedure are the same.

When in danger of collapse from chloral hydrate an injection of camphor and oil will often save the situation. With regard to chloroform or ether it is always advisable to have some liquor ammonia fort on hand. Another method which often gives excellent results is dilatation of the rectum, a measure which the surgeon should bear in mind. Its effect is frequently so prompt and evident that it is really astounding. The dilatation can be accomplished in any practical manner. In small animals a hard rubber thermometer case with a closed end cut off is simply inserted into the rectum. In the larger animals a rectal speculum is better.

In the after treatment of the patient recovering from an anesthetic, care must be taken not to remove the hobbles or other restraint, before the animal can get up properly or stand steady, as an accident might otherwise result. Care should be taken to restore the body temperature. The patient should be placed in warm surroundings and carefully warmed up after being made thoroughly dry. Cutaneous circulation can be restored, but no solid food for at least an hour, as choking has been observed. Beyond these hints there is very little to be said, and as a general rule a patient does not appear any the worse for its experiences.

In conclusion the judicious and careful use of anesthetics is one which will help considerably to raise the prestige of the profession. Owners of animals always appreciate the veterinary surgeon who uses his patients in a professional manner.

Why Use Anesthetics ?

As a professional man you are expected to perform your operations in as gentle and humane a manner as possible. It is to be wondered at that with all the knowledge and benefits of anesthesia, this subject

is not more thoroughly taught in our Veterinary schools. It is of as much importance to young graduates as a knowledge of contagious abortion, botulism, or many other subjects we hear so much about. I hope that this paper will encourage more general Anesthesia.

Try anything ONCE. You will be surprised to find it will put new life into your practice.

Presented at the Ontario Veterinary Association Meeting, Toronto, August 13th, 1924

The Oath of Professional Loyalty Taken by the Russian Veterinarians on Graduation

Translated by Dr. HENRY P. FOX

In accepting with deepest gratitude the privilege granted to me by graduation in Veterinary Science, I promise to fulfil faithfully the duties of my profession and to act in accordance with its tenets. I promise to inform the farmers of the best application of hygiene in which to keep the domesticated animals, and to acquaint them with the preventive measures against epizootics; also to co-operate earnestly, by the aid of scientific methods, in the task of improving Russian animal husbandry. I promise not to forsake my veterinary studies, and on no pretext will I engage in human medical practice. I promise to endeavour to keep pace with the progress of veterinary science and to do my utmost to further its aims. I promise to disseminate among the people all useful information concerning veterinary science by the publication of everything which is worthy of it.

The Veterinary Journal, July, 1924.

R.G.

New Light Thrown on Tuberculosis Eradication Problem

American Veterinary Medical Association Journal, July, 1924

Results of experiments concluded this spring at the College of Agriculture refute the old theory that avian tuberculosis—the type found in chickens and birds—is not related to swine tuberculosis and may ultimately modify the present methods being used in ridding swine of the disease, according to Dr. Robert Graham, Chief of the Animal Pathology and Hygiene Division of the College of Agriculture.

Heretofore, animal disease workers have held to the belief that 95 per cent of the tuberculosis in swine was the bovine type and therefore that if the disease was eradicated in cattle herds, swine automatically would be freed of the plague. However, the problem has not worked out this way as shown by the fact that swine tuberculosis has increased at a rapid rate while bovine tuberculosis has decreased and even been completely wiped out in some sections, due to the intensive campaign being waged against it.

In view of the significance of the evidence which the College has collected, the State Department of Agriculture has appointed seven veterinary inspectors who have just been given special instruction at

the College and sent out into the field to follow up the lead of the laboratory investigators and find out if possible just what part, if any, avian tuberculosis is playing in the increasing amount of swine tuberculosis. These inspectors will make a survey of 200 farms in the next few months where it appears that avian tuberculosis may be affecting swine.

The experiments concluded by the College this spring were started in 1921 and show that swine may be infected with avian tuberculosis by four methods. Two of these methods are experimental but the other two might enter into an outbreak of swine tuberculosis on any farm where chickens with the disease are kept. These two methods, which are of particular interest to the farmer, are the eating of tuberculous fowl organs by hogs and the eating of grain mixed with the dropping of tuberculous fowls.

As soon as the College animal pathologists had proved that the avian type of tuberculosis could be communicated to swine, they immediately became suspicious that the increased amount of tuberculosis in hogs might be related to the avian type of the disease. An investigation of this phase of the problem is now in progress. Through the co-operation of Homer R. Davison, Live Stock Commissioner at the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, selected glands of hogs slaughtered on the Chicago market are sent here to be examined for the type of tuberculosis. Although this phase of the investigation has just been started it already has brought out the fact that hogs on certain Illinois farms are infected with the avian type of the disease.

The veterinary inspectors appointed by the State Department of Agriculture to continue this phase of the investigation in the field are Drs. D. S. Jaffary, Chicago; A. E. Dickerman, Springfield; A. C. Tillman, Earlville; C. F. Behner, Marshall; R. W. Merriman, Auburn; W. C. Ekley, Galesburg, and D. A. Cahill, Champaign. They were given three days of special instruction by the College animal pathologists in order that they might become familiar with the details of swine and avian tuberculosis and make a study of the problem on various farms. (University of Illinois Extension Messenger, VII, 21.)

Fur Facts

By FRANK YEIGH

Fur Farms.—1,026 in 1922; mostly fox; increase of 214 in year. Value of land and buildings, \$1,925,951. Value of 30,782 fur-bearing animals, \$5,864,153. Total, \$7,790,104. Prince Edward Island has 435 fur farms; Nova Scotia, 121; New Brunswick, 86; Quebec, 156; Ontario, 128; West, 100.

Pelts Taken in Canada.—1922-23. Value of raw fur production, \$16,751,567 of 4,964,000 pelts. Sales of fur-bearing animals, 1922, \$925,140; of pelts from fur farms, \$549,464; exports of pelts, 1922-23, \$1,885,616. Total fur exports, \$14,836,350, chiefly to U.S.

CASE AND CLINICAL REPORTS

Any case report considered interesting to members of the profession, please send it addressed to the Editor, Canadian Veterinary Record, Toronto, Ontario, for publication under the above heading. We desire more case reports in the Record.

A Recurring Case of Tetanus

GARTH A. EDGE, *Guelph, Ont.*

Although several cases of recurring tetanus in the horse have been placed on record, yet such cases well merit a full history and description being given. The patient in this instance was a year old colt, which had been castrated about seven weeks previous to the first symptoms shown. On Friday July 11th the colt, at pasture, was noticed to be somewhat stiff in the hindquarters, and a jumped-to diagnosis of azoturia formed. The owner, however, see-sawed in his judgment, and on Sunday the 13th we were called out. The colt was still out at pasture and was down, manifesting symptoms of subacute tetanus. The membrana nictitans was only slightly protruded, and no visible wound or abrasion could be discerned. The patient was some short distance from the stable, and not a little patience was required to effect the transfer several hours later. Treatment adopted was as follows: 2,500 units of antitoxin every twelve hours until 17,500 units had been given. The antitoxin was injected subcutaneously. The customary precautions of nursing and attention were taken, and the case was progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.

About ten days later, on the 25th, we were informed over the phone that the patient was down again and having similar spasms to those which he had had first of all. We injected 2,500 units immediately and 2,500 units in twelve hours' time. When we saw the colt next day, symptoms of tetanus were well marked, and the animal was unable to rise. On the breast was an open wound which had doubtless become infected. This was thoroughly cleaned out and dressed with carbolic. The antitoxin administered in this relapse amounted to 15,000 units, making a total of 32,500 units. The patient was then placed on a course of liquor Arsenicalis and Potassium Iodide (3i b.i.d.). This treatment was continued for two weeks, and when last seen on August 15th, the colt was rapidly regaining his former strength, being out on grass during the daytime.

Although this was a case of tetanus of a mild or subacute form, there could be no question as to the relapse being due to the wound on the breast having become infected with tetanus bacilli, and although the dosage and method of administration of the antitoxin may not be above criticism, yet our criterion must always be the result obtained.

"Azoturia"

"TREATED WITH ADRENALIN CHLORIDE"

Dr. J. Fergus Donnelly, Campbellton, N.B.

Azoturia as it is known to every veterinary practitioner belongs to the class of dietetic diseases. It is due to a hypronitrogenous condition of the blood and is produced in the animal that has been worked and fed regularly for a period and then allowed to remain in the stable without his rations being altered.

The driver is pleased to find him in such high spirits and thinks that the rest has done him a lot of good, but unfortunately after a short time to his great disappointment he notices that he is going stiff. Then he appears lame and perspires freely, and eventually he falls, if continued to be driven.

Treatment

I have now treated 15 cases within the past 2 months with "Adrenalin Chloride" and have not lost one since I have used it.

Upon arriving where the animal is I first have him properly bedded with straw if possible and covered with two blankets. A catheter is passed and all the urine drawn off. I then give 8.C.C. of Adrenalin Chloride subcutaneously, and follow immediately with $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Physostigmine and $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pilocarpine. Two hours later I repeat the dose of Adrenalin and turn him over and draw off the urine which I find much lighter in colour. Two hours later I again give the third injection of Adrenalin. During this treatment I give Sodium Bicarb. in 4 doses every 2 hours.

The Adrenalin treatment produces profuse perspiring, and I find it necessary to turn the patient during its course.

If any of your readers have not tried this treatment I would advise them to do so on their next case, and I am positive that they will find that they will be agreeably surprised at the result they will obtain. As a rule after the third injection with a little help I get the animal on its feet, when you will find that he passes his urine which becomes natural in colour.

Case Reports Taken from the Clinic Records of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1923-24.

DR. R. A. McINTOSH

Clinic No. 21—Nov. 14th, 1923

Patient—Black mare, aged, weighing about 1,050 lbs.

History—The animal had been feeding on dry roughage, had broken loose and ate a quantity of buckwheat and cornmeal later in the day manifesting colic pains.

General Appearance—Unthrifty and poor. Examination and Symptoms. Patient would lie down and roll, evidencing colic pains of a sub-acute type, mucous membranes congested, temperature normal, pulse weak but regular, respiration rapid, on abdominal auscultation absence of peristalsis noted, occasionally small amounts of rather soft feces were passed.

Diagnosis—Impaction of colon.

Causes—Dry food, and general unthriftiness.

Prognosis—Favorable.

Treatment—Under the following heads.

Hygiene—Placed in comfortable well bedded box stall.

Stimulants—Nux Vomica, turpentine, capsicum.

Purgatives—Oleum Lini.

Any acute manifestation of pain was controlled by the administration of Chloral Hydrate or Connabii Fudica.

Nov. 15th—Patient easier but not entirely free of pain.

Nov. 16th—Feces passing normally and patient looking brighter.

Nov. 17th—Patient showing inclination to eat.

Nov. 18th—Quite bright, eating normally

Nov. 19th—Discharged.

Clinic No. 60—Nov. 30th, 1923

Patient—Hereford Bullock, age 6 months.

History—Had been kept in a box stall for feeding experiment, was noticed going lame in right hind leg.

General Appearance—Good.

Examination—Lameness manifest when patient moved. An enlargement was noticed on the outside of the right hind leg a short distance above the hock. On manipulation the lump was found to be tense, painful and warm. Patient's temperature 103 Fah.

Diagnosis—Abscess.

Causes—Probably due to injury.

Prognosis—Favorable.

Operation—Incision and evacuation.

Restraint—Stocks and local anaesthesia.

Technique—Hair clipped, operative site cleansed and rendered aseptic; incision at the most dependant site providing drainage, evacuation of contents, irrigation of abscess cavity with normal saline. Wound packed with iodized gauze.

Remarks—Injection of cocaine was given intradermally and produced perfect anaesthesia, as there was no resistance at the time of incision.

Clinic No. 61—Nov. 30th, 1923

Patient—Berkshire sow, age 3 years.

History—Was pregnant and the period of gestation about completed. In the last two days acted uneasy and exhibited nervousness.

General Appearance—Good but rather too fat for breeding purposes.

Examination—Uneasiness, loud breathing as if in pain, stretched out on her side in the recumbent position. Manual exploration of the vagina and cervix revealed the cervix fully dilated and fetuses lying in the uterus. No uterine contractions.

Diagnosis—Dystocia.

Causes—Uterine inertia.

Prognosis—Favourable.

Treatment and Handling—Administration of pituitary ext. in 1 mil doses every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for 3 doses; external genitals cleansed and

vaginal passage lubricated, 4 fetuses removed manually. By this time uterine contractions were quite active and the patient gave birth to the remaining five fetuses normally.

Remarks—All fetuses alive and vigorous.

Dec. 1st, 1923—Found sow and young pigs apparently doing well.

Clinic No. 105—Dec. 18th, 1923

Patient—Hereford heifer, age 3 years.

History—Animal noticed going lame on the right hind leg.

Examination—Patient off her feed, mucous membranes congested, temperature 104 Fah., uneasiness. Marked lameness in the right hind leg, scarcely bearing weight on the affected extremity at all. Swelling in the coronary region which was hot, tense, and very sensitive.

Diagnosis—Foot rot or foul in the foot.

Cause—Bacillus Necrophorus.

Prognosis—Favourable.

Treatment—Attendant advised to use antiseptic poultices on the affected extremity for two days. The patient was then restrained in stanchion and the necrotic areas between the claws and at the hoof head curretted, removing all sloughing tissue. This procedure was followed by the application of Tinct. Iodine and Tinct. Benzoin compound equal parts with protective gauze and bandage over all.

Clinic No. 129—Jan. 8th, 1924

Patient—Foxhound, age 3 years.

History—This animal is used as a hunting dog and the day following Christmas ran continuously for 4½ hours after a fox in rough swampy land, completely exhausting himself, and finally was found trailing his hind legs.

General appearance—Good.

Examination and symptoms—Apparently normal in every way except that he was unable to stand on his hind legs, extreme flexion occurring at the stifles, rendering locomotion impossible, the anterior group of femoral muscles apparently being the most seriously affected.

Diagnosis—Myositis of the anterior femoral muscles.

Causes—Prolonged running over rough ground.

Prognosis—Guarded.

Treatment—Comfortable box stall where a limited amount of freedom could be obtained.

Internally—Stimulants, alteratives and antacids, were administered. Capsules containing Nux Vomica, Iodine and Sodium Carbonate were given twice a day. In a short time improvement was noted, and in two weeks patient had apparently wholly recovered.

Remarks—This was rather an unusual case and it was thought that in running through swampy cedar bush that he had to jump a great deal, thus putting extra strain on that particular group of muscles, resulting in the condition seen.

Clinic No. 249—Feb. 26th, 1924

Owner—Angus A. MacPherson, Guelph, Ont. Black mare, aged, weighing 1,025 lbs.

History—Owner had noticed for the last 2 years that the animal would pass bloody urine at times and that she would strain and occasionally pass urine involuntarily as well.

General appearance—Fair.

Examination—Tail and hind quarters moist and wet from ejections of urine. On making a vaginal exploration a large round body which felt firm and hard could be palpated on the floor of the pelvis. By inserting the fingers in the meatus urinaris and passing it forward in the urethra, a calculus could be felt.

Diagnosis—Cystic Calculi.

Prognosis—Favourable.

Operation—Removal of Calculus.

Restraint—Stalks, Twitch.

Technique—Vulva and urethra lubricated, Litholony forceps applied to calculus and it was crushed, the broken pieces then removed. Bladder and urethra irrigated with normal saline to remove sediment and other foreign material.

After treatment—Consisted of antiseptic irrigations of bladder and urethra once a day for four or five days.

Remarks—Patient made an uneventful recovery. Calculus weighed $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Clinic No. 390—June 18th, 1924

Patient—Cocker spaniel age 7 months.

History—Owner first noticed constant lacrimation and later on could see hairs developing on the eyeball.

General appearance—Good.

Examination—By close observance a small flat tumor-like growth with hairs developing was noted lying right on the cornea and covering about one-third of the eyeball. The hairs were a constant source of irritation and continued lacrimation occurred. The sight of the eye was also interfered with, as the growth lay right in the line of vision.

Diagnosis—Dermoid tumor of the cornea.

Prognosis—Guarded.

Operation—Dissection and removal.

Restraint—2 H.M.C. tablets one-half hour apart in conjunction with local anaesthesia, eye speculum.

Technique—With a fine pair of humostate the edge of the tumor was grasped and by careful dissection with a small scalpel the foreign growth was completely removed. A cotton swab with cocaine adrenalin solution was used constantly during the process of dissection to control capillary hemorrhage and to maintain anaesthesia.

Remarks—This method of anaesthesia gave splendid results in this case for the patient never moved at any stage of this delicate operation.

After treatment—Consisted of the use of a 10% argyrol solution the first two days and later on the application of the yellow oxide of mercury ointment once a day.

July 27th—Case made a splendid recovery.

Clinic No. 446—July 30th, 1924

Patient—Cross bred Jersey cow aged 6 years.

History—Cow had given birth to a large calf six weeks ago and

apparently was all right. Later on owner noticed a round tumor-like mass protruding from the vulva at times, which would disappear.

General Appearance—Good, splendid milker.

Examination and symptoms—Externally the left labia of the vulva was drawn forward. By vaginal manipulation a fluctuating tumor like mass attached by a neck on the left vaginal wall was readily felt. It could be drawn back and exposed at the vulvar commissure or shoved forward into the fundus of the vagina at will.

Diagnosis—Vaginal cyst.

Prognosis—Favourable.

Operation—Incision and evacuation.

Res'traint—Animal secured in stocks.

Technique—External genitals washed and cleansed. Vagina irrigated with warm boracic acid solution, cyst swabbed with tinct. iodine and incision at the most dependant portion. Wound dressed with antiseptic.

Remarks—Cyst contained about 8 ounces of a serous fluid, yellowish in color and slightly turbid with organized bean sized mucoid bodies in it.

"Sam, so you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"Ah does, sah."

"Sam, have you got anything to say for yourself?"

"Well, Jedge, wif all dem limitations you jes' put on me, ah don't haf believe ah has anything to say."!—Rochester Times-Union.

We should make it a rule to spend some time every day with someone who knows more than we do. A live man, if we can find him, or a man of a former generation, speaking through a great book. No man grows except he is constantly seeking greater knowledge. We should expose ourselves at every opportunity to the inspiration and education of bigger, more mature minds.

"In the days when young men came around at midnight to serenade young women."

"The custom is impossible now," commented Miss Cayenne. "A popular girl is very seldom home at that hour."—Washington (D.C.) Evening Star.

ABSTRACTS and REVIEWS

The Value of Camphor-in-Oil as a Cardiac Stimulant

H. M. MARTIN, M.D., and J. D. SOIFER, M.D., *Jour. Amer. Med. Association*, July 12th, 1924.

As camphor-in-oil is considerably used in veterinary practice, it is interesting to note the authors' results with fourteen human patients with advanced congestive heart failure, and two normal persons. Intramuscular injections of camphor-in-oil in repeated small doses and single large doses were given, the total amount varying between 0.6 gm. (9 grains) and 3 gm. (45 grains). Frequent observations were made to determine its effect on the cardiovascular system. Camphor in the dosage given had no effect on the heart rate, respiration, blood pressure, vital capacity, electrocardiogram, or general clinical condition of the patient. Twelve of the fourteen patients were subsequently given digitalis. Ten of them showed prompt and definite improvement; in six, the improvement was marked and lasting. The two normal persons showed no effect from camphor. R.G.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Studies

The development of a potent immunizing agent (natural aggressin) by the use of highly virulent strains of hemorrhagic septicemia organisms. By Wm. S. Gochenour, Washington, D.C. Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S., Dept. of Agriculture. Jour. of the A.V.M.A., July 1924.

An organism of the hemorrhagic septicemia group is described. It was obtained from buffalo tissue and is highly pathogenic after a period of over two years, which gives it great value as an "exposure virus" for immunity experiments. It resembles in all ways strains obtained from domestic animals. It kills rapidly with extensive lesions by subcutaneous injection. Cattle and swine were infected by feeding. Relatively large quantities of exudate can be obtained from affected animals and experiments showed the presence of what appeared to be an aggressin. Cattle were protected against five hundred lethal doses of the organism by the subcutaneous injection of the filtered germ-free inflammatory exudate. Comparisons were made with bacterin and vaccine-treated cattle. Those treated with bacterin suffered most from the exposure. There was considerable rise of temperature; they refused feed for several days and one animal died in forty-eight hours. The vaccine treated animals suffered to a less extent. They showed some rise in body temperature, refused food for a day, but all lived. The aggressin-treated cattle were not affected in any manner by the test exposure. R.G.

Infectious Abortion of Cattle

C. D. McGILVRAY, M.D.V., D.V.Sc. *Principal, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, Bulletin 304, Ontario Department of Agriculture February 1924.*

As stated in the foreword this bulletin was prepared to meet a popular demand for such information as is available at the present time on this important subject. It is arranged in a series of questions and answers which will appeal to the veterinarian and stock owner alike, as, for example : How does the infection enter the system of an animal ? How do the germs cause abortion ? What are the general effects in the herd ? Is there any connection between abortion and sterility ? What value has the testing of blood ? What are the best known methods of prevention and treatment ? The need for competent veterinary supervision is constantly emphasized. Vaccines are supplied to qualified veterinary surgeons in the Province on request of the owner. This bulletin will answer a good many questions for the owner and the veterinarian who has not been keeping up to date in this work. R.G.

Diseases of Poultry

RONALD GWATKIN, D.V.Sc., *Dept. of Bacteriology, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Bulletin 305. Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, March 1924.*

An illustrated bulletin presenting briefly methods of poultry hygiene; *post-mortem* examination; sending in of specimens for examination; and the principal diseases of poultry in Ontario, which are discussed as to cause, symptoms, *post-mortem* appearances, prevention and treatment. R.G.

The Age of the Horse

J. L. Frateur, *Professor at the University and Director of the Institute of Zootechny, Louvain, with 27 plates by E. Tschaggeny; authorized translation by G. MAYALL, M.R.C.V.S., sub-editor of the Veterinary Journal; published by Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, England; price 5| net.*

Mr. Mayall states in his preface that he has never come across a clearer or more detailed exposition on the subject of animal dentition.

The author's aim in this manual is to put into the hands of all those interested in the horse—veterinary students and practitioners, breeders, agriculturists, cavalry officers—a sure and practical guide for the easy determination of the age of the horse by the teeth.

This pocket edition is a most complete work on the subject. It is complete yet concise, and the facts are made so plain and the colored plates are so good, it should fulfil the purpose for which the author intended it.

Veterinarians need not hesitate to recommend this work to their clients. H.H.R.

Medical and Veterinary Entomology

WILLIAM B. HERMS, Professor of Parasitology in the University of California, Consulting Entomologist for the California State Board of Health, and formerly Professor of Zoology and Parasitology in the San Francisco Veterinary College; Member National Malaria Committee; Author of "Malaria, Cause and Control," "A Laboratory Guide to the Study of Parasitology," "The Housefly in its Relation to the Public Health," "Housefly Management," etc. The Author's second edition, completely revised, a book containing 462 pages with 229 illustrations, is intended as a textbook for use in schools and colleges as well as a handbook for the use of Physicians, Public Health Officials, and Veterinarians. Publishers—The MacMillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont. \$6.50.

It is utterly impossible to do justice to a work of this kind without going into detail, which space will not permit. Starting the first Chapter with a historical review; scope and aim; control of insect-borne diseases, and insect control, the author delves into the subject in a most interesting and exhaustive manner. Canada being the habitat of many of the parasites dealt with, makes it all the more serviceable. The illustrations are excellent, particularly those of the external anatomy of the various insects. This is probably the most complete and valuable work on the subject which has so far appeared, and should find its way to the library of every Veterinarian.

H.H.R.

Dr. X hired O'Brien to clean off the walk from his house to the front gate. At the close of the day, when he examined Pat's work, he was dissatisfied with it. "O'Brien," he said, "the whole walk is covered with gravel and dirt. In my estimation, it is a bad job."

Pat looked up in surprise for a moment and replied : "Shure, doctor, there's many a bad job of yours covered over with gravel and dirt !" —Boston Transcript.

The city girl boarding in the country spoke to the farmer about the savage way in which the cow regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "it must be on the account of you wearing your red waist."

"Dear me !" cried the girl. "Of course I know it's terribly out of style, but I had no idea that a country cow would notice it." —Country Gentleman.

Joe Hass tells about a tin roof of a Kansas store that was torn off and rolled into a compact bundle by a cyclone. Having a sense of humor, the owner wrapped a few strands of baling wire around the ruin and shipped it to Henry Ford. In due time came a communication saying :

"It will cost you \$48.50 to have your car repaired. For heaven's sake, tell us what hit you !" —The Crescent.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Canadian National Veterinary Association

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT TORONTO, AUGUST 13th and 14th, 1924

The second annual meeting of the C.N.V.A. was held in Toronto in conjunction with the semi-centennial meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association with Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Ontario Vice-President in the chair, Dr. J. H. Villeneuve acting as Secretary.

Although the work of the C.N.V.A. was confined to routine matters, general business, and election of officers, it nevertheless dawned on everyone that the spark kindled at the Montreal meeting was very much alive and it will no doubt be a cause for gratification on the part of those interested in the Welfare of the Association to hear that it has close to one hundred members in good standing.

The Treasurer reported a balance on the right side of the ledger to the amount of \$24.41. Therefore he was voted a worthy custodian of the treasury and his re-election ensued.

After the adoption of the minutes, the Secretary reported on his endeavours to secure a grant from the Federal Government for this and future meetings, and it was unanimously resolved to further seek the assistance of the Department of Agriculture to this end either by correspondence or by interview or both, in order to make the 1925 meeting a complete success.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the next meeting take place in Montreal.

The Secretary officially reported the death of Dr. F. Torrance, first President of the Association and Dr. P. J. Lynchke of Carp, Ontario, charter member of the Association, and it was unanimously resolved to appoint Drs. H. H. Ross and J. Brown a Resolution Committee to draft the resolutions of condolence to the families of Drs. Torrance and Lynchke.

It was reported at the meeting that Drs. F. T. Daubigny, director of the Montreal Veterinary School and Dr. J. H. Villeneuve, Professor at the same school and secretary of the Association had been decorated by the French Government for services rendered to agriculture, respectively as Officer and Knight of the Agricultural Merit, and the Association unanimously voted their congratulations to the recipients of the honor.

The meeting having reached the article of the agenda relating to the election of officers, Dr. McGilvray called Dr. Dauth to the chair. It was then moved by Dr. McGilvray and seconded by Dr. H. H. Ross that Dr. Geo. Hilton be elected President. This motion was unanimously carried and Dr. Hilton's name cheered.

The following were then re-elected Vice-Presidents :

The Canadian Veterinary Record

(Official Publication of the Veterinary Profession in Canada)

1 9 2 5

Besides the many excellent articles on veterinary subjects and breeds of live stock, secured for the coming year, the following specials will appear:

MONTHS	SUBJECTS
January	<i>Preparation for our Work</i>
February	<i>Ventilation</i>
March	<i>Barns and Stables</i>
April	<i>Fur Farming</i>
May	<i>Canadian High Jumpers</i>
June	<i>Canadian Bacon Industry</i>
July.....	<i>Polo Ponies</i>
August	<i>The Veterinarian and our Farmers' Sons</i>
September	<i>Sanitation</i>
October	<i>Care of Animals in Win- ter Quarters</i>
November	<i>Feeds and Feeding</i>
December.....	<i>Christmas Number</i>

*The twelve numbers can be had for \$2.00
Better subscribe to-day.*

Ontario, C. D. McGilvray, Guelph; Quebec, F. T. Daubigny, Montreal; Alberta, J. C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat; Prince Edward Island, J. A. Allen; Saskatchewan, M. Barker; New Brunswick, A. T. McLean; Manitoba, J. B. Still, Winnipeg; Nova Scotia, Geo. Townsend, New Glasgow; British Columbia, D. W. McKenzie, Vancouver.

Treasurer, G. A. Dauth, Laval Veterinary College, Montreal.

Secretary, J. H. Villeneuve, 200 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

It was felt that a drive should be made for an increase in the membership and it was decided to seek the assistance of the Vice-Presidents as well as that of the local associations to reach the four hundred mark by 1925.

J. H. Villeneuve, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Whereas through the death of Dr. F. Torrance, President of the Canadian National Veterinary Association, the Veterinary Profession in Canada has sustained an irreparable loss.

Therefore be it resolved that this Association in annual convention in Toronto on August 13th convey to his widow and family sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Whereas through the death of Dr. P. J. Lynchke, of Carp, Ont., the Canadian National Veterinary Association has lost a highly esteemed charter member.

Therefore be it resolved that this Association in Annual Convention in Toronto, August 13th, convey to his widow and family sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Manitoba Veterinary Association

The 35th Annual Meeting of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba, since its inauguration by legislation, was held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg on Thursday, February 7th, 1924. There was a good attendance, there being about fifty members present.

The morning session commenced at 10 a.m. with an address from the President, Dr. J. R. Fisher, followed by the report of the Secretary-treasurer and Registrar, and discussion of the affairs of the Association.

The Register showed one hundred and thirty-eight active members, and nine honorary members, and the Registrar reported that all veterinary surgeons practicing in the Province of Manitoba were registered. The financial statement after paying all expenses for the year 1923, showed a balance of \$490.00 to the credit of the Association.

The election of officers for the year 1924 resulted as follows :

President : Dr. A. Savage, Pathologist, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Vice-President : Dr. N. V. James, Gladstone, Man.

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. W. Hilton, 612 McIntyre Blk, Winnipeg.

Board of Examiners: Dr. A. Savage, Dr. J. B. Still, Winnipeg. and Dr. H. N. Thompson, Virden, Man.

Auditors : J. A. Leadbeater and T. G. Sprague.

Council : Dr. W. Hilton, Dr. A. Savage and Dr. J. B. Still, Winnipeg, Dr. J. A. Munn, Carman, Dr. R. Fisher, Brandon, Dr. H. N. Thompson, Virden and Dr. N. V. James, Gladstone.

Mr. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba, addressed the meeting at the luncheon which was held at the college.

During the afternoon session, practical demonstrations were given by Dr. A. L. Alton, of Portage la Prairie, Dr. N. V. James, Gladstone, Dr. J. R. Fisher, and Dr. H. H. Ross, Brandon, Dr. A. Savage, Dr. W. H. Hilton, Dr. T. G. Sprague and Dr. R. R. Ormiston, of Winnipeg.

The meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the Association.

J. B. STILL

Ontario Veterinary Association

The Semi-Centennial Meeting of the Association was held in the recreation hall at the Harris Abattoir, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 13th and 14th.

The President, Dr. T. B. Buckley, called the meeting to order at 10.30 a.m. In a few brief remarks he thanked the Association for the honor of being elected to the chair and thanked the members for their support during the past year. He spoke of the work that had been attempted during his term of office, and touched upon the passing of Dr. C. S. Macdonald, past President of the Association, and Dr. F. Torrance who was an honorary member.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were presented and adopted.

Communications from the Hon. J. S. Martin, Sir Stewart Stockman, Sir John McFadyen, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dr. Geo. Hilton, Dr. Cash and others, regretting their inability to attend, and wishing the meeting every success, were read.

Dr. McGilvray presented the report of the Veterinary Organization Trust Fund, showing that several disbursements had been made during the year, including \$200 for legal assistance in an attempt to get a new Veterinary Science Bill passed.

The Secretary then moved that "the dues to the O.V.A. shall be \$5 for the first year and \$3 for each succeeding year, and that this fee shall not include subscription to the C.V.R. Also that members paid up to February, 1924, or August, 1924 (excepting those who joined the O.V.A. in August, 1923 or after) shall be required to pay only \$1 up to Feb. 1925, or August, 1925, the balance of last year's dues for subscription to the C.V.R. being applied to this year's dues."

This motion was seconded by Dr. J. C. Brown, and after considerable discussion it was decided to allow the matter to be settled by Drs. Irvine, McGilvray and the Secretary. These three afterward agreed that the motion be adopted.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report for the year, duly audited, was presented, and it was shown that there was a credit balance of \$251.31.

Owing to the death of the first President, Dr. F. Torrance, the Secretary moved that Dr. McGilvray take the chair for the meeting of the Canadian National Veterinary Association, and this Association continued the morning's programme.

The afternoon session commenced with an illustrated address on Poultry Diseases by Dr. Ronald Gwatkin of the Ontario Veterinary College. He spoke first on prevention and control, and the routine and experimental work being done at the college. He emphasized the fact that more can be done towards a healthy flock by thoroughly sanitary surroundings than by anything else. Instructions were given on how to send material to the college for examination. Among the diseases discussed were colds, roup, avian diphtheria, bacillary white diarrhoea, coccidiosis, aspergillosis, fowl cholera, tuberculosis, and enterohepatitis. Internal and external parasites were also described and treatment suggested. General discussion followed this useful and interesting address.

Dr. J. A. Allen, Fox Research Station, P.E.I., addressed the meeting on Auricular Scabies in ranch-bred foxes. This excellent address was illustrated and will be published in The Canadian Veterinary Record.

The next speaker was Dr. F. Page of St. Mary's. This paper, entitled "Experiences with Biologics in Bovine Infectious Abortion," was full of interest and it also will be published.

Dr. Joseph Hawkins of Detroit, the only surviving charter member of the Association, addressed the meeting on the early history of the college and the veterinary profession in Ontario, and on behalf of Dr. G. B. Cash, Alexandria, Ohio, presented the Association with a gavel made from a piece of the old veterinary college on Temperance Street.

Dr. Batt, of the Ontario Veterinary College, gave an interesting address on "Spermatogenesis in the Bull with some references to the Diagnosis of Sterility." He described the processes of spermatogenesis and outlined the procedure for collecting and forwarding semen for examination. Causes for sterility in bulls were discussed and the speaker pointed out that lack of exercise was the most frequent cause of impotency.

At the beginning of the evening session Dr. Campbell, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, gave his report. He stated that several attempts had been made during the year to introduce the bill discussed at the previous general meeting. No time had been spared in the endeavor to get the bill put through, but the efforts had up to date not proved successful. He advised the members not to lose interest in it, as persistence would eventually result in something more being accomplished. General discussion followed the report.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, Drs. H. H. Ross and J. H. Villeneuve being appointed scrutineers. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. J. Dunn, Barrie, President; Dr. J. C. Brown, Burford, 1st Vice-President; Dr. R. W. Devereux, Brantford, 2nd Vice-President.

Executive Committee—Dr. D. R. Caley, Fisherville; Dr. J. A. Campbell, Toronto; Dr. D. A. Irvine, Toronto; Dr. R. A. McIntosh, Guelph; Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Guelph, was appointed ex-officio member of the Executive and Dr. J. S. Glover, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar.

Legislative Committee—Dr. T. B. Buckley, Toronto; Dr. H. H. Ross, Toronto; Dr. I. Scott, Grand Valley; Colonel W. J. Morgan, Kingston; Dr. S. A. McKelvie, Shelburne; Dr. H. B. Atkinson, Embro.

Educational Committee—Dr. J. E. Mumford, Toronto; Dr. Wm. Tennant, Toronto; Dr. F. Page, St. Mary's; Dr. H. E. Batt, Guelph; Dr. H. M. LeGard, Weston.

Applications for membership from several veterinarians were then presented and it was moved, seconded, and carried, that they be accepted.

Dr. H. H. Ross was then asked to address the meeting regarding The Canadian Veterinary Record. He explained that he had been requested by the Advisory Board to edit and manage the publication and that after serious consideration he had consented to do so, believing that there was urgent need for an official publication in Canada at this time. In order to better meet this need it had been decided to place the magazine on a monthly basis commencing January 1st, 1925. He further stated that if the RECORD was to remain a monthly publication it must have the support of every veterinarian.

"Anesthesia in General Practice" was the title of the paper presented by Dr. J. Dunn, Barrie. This practical address brought forth much discussion and will be published in The Canadian Veterinary Record.

Dr. R. A. McIntosh then gave an illustrated address on Retained Placenta in the Cow and its sequelae. The speaker first of all thoroughly described the bovine uterus (both gravid and non-gravid) and also the foetal envelopes and cotyledons. Various treatments for retained placentae were outlined and the proper method of dealing with them advised. The after effects of the condition were ably dealt with.

The last speaker of the evening was Dr. T. H. Ferguson of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. His subject "Disease of the Bovine Udder," was extremely interesting. Among other things discussed were methods of suspension of a cow's udder, mastitis, wounds, milk cysts, milk fistulae, calculi, warts, and ablation of the udder.

The second day's meeting was given over entirely to operations and demonstrations in the yards. Drs. McGilvray and Moynihan demonstrated the Tuberculin Tests; Dr. Campbell performed small animal surgery; Dr. Fowler demonstrated the operation for umbilical hernia in a colt; Drs. Caley and Dunn performed cryptorchidectomy as well as other operations; Dr. T. H. Ferguson performed Caesarean section on a cow; Dr. McIntosh gave demonstrations in chloral anesthesia, together with the covered operation for scrotal hernia in small pigs. Other operations were also performed by various members.

The meeting came to a close about 6.00 p.m. It was well attended, and the Committee desire to thank those who were mainly responsible for its success, especially Dr. C. D. McGilvray who obtained financial assistance from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Drs. Irvine, Brind and Tennant, who made the arrangements at the place of meeting, all those who took part in the programme, the Harris Abattoir Co. for the use of their recreation hall, lunch rooms, and yards, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

If any member has not received a copy of the schedule of fees adopted by the O.V.A., application should be made to the Secretary.

Members who have not yet sent in their dues in response to notices sent out are requested to do so as soon as possible.

J. S. GLOVER, V.S. B.V. SC.

Secretary-Treasurer & Registrar

Walmer Road and Bridgman St., Toronto.

A. V. M. A. Meeting

The A.V.M.A. meeting held in Des Moines, Iowa, August 19th-22nd, was a great success both in point of numbers and quality of the programme. Over 1,000 registered of which over 700 were veterinarians. The following Canadians were present :

Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Principal, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.; Dr. L. N. Snyder, Dunnville, Ont.; Dr. H. A. Eckert, Sebringville, Ont.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Dr. Geo. Hilton, Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, Ont.; Dr. W. H. McKenzie, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. J. C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Dr. M. Barker, Regina, Sask.; Dr. J. B. Still, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. Wm. Moynihan, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. F. H. S. Lowrey, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. L. A. Wilson, Montreal, Que.; Dr. E. A. Watson, Chief Pathologist, Ottawa, Ont.; Dr. E. A. Bruce, Research Station, Agassiz, B.C.; Dr. J. A. Allen, Fox Research Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I. and others whose names have not reached us at time of going to press.

Central Canada Veterinary Association

The Annual Meeting of the Central Canada Veterinary Association was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on 16th February, 1924.

A goodly number were present, including Dr. A. Dauth, representing Quebec Veterinary Association, and a very profitable session was held, the President, Dr. Geo. Hilton, being in the chair.

Letters of regret of being unable to be present were received from Dr. T. C. Evans, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, and Dr. W. C. McGuire, of Cornwall.

After the routine business had been disposed of Dr. J. McL. Stuart, Veterinary Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gave a paper on the work of the Veterinary Corps in the Great War. Dr. E. A. Watson, Chief Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gave a paper on Contagious Abortion. Mr. Geo. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, spoke on the experiences and problems of the Experimental Farms with this disease.

A resolution, moved by Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth, Chief Food Inspector, Ottawa, seconded by Dr. W. C. Young, of Almonte, that a committee of three members of this Association be appointed by the President to study the problem of Contagious Abortion to collaborate with other similar committee and associations to promote means and measures of advancing the solution of the problem. The President named Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth, of Ottawa, Dr. J. A. Bean, of Winchester and Dr. W. C. Young, of Almonte, on this committee.

Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth spoke on the question of Veterinary legislation and with particular reference to the amendments to the Ontario Veterinary Practice Act, which it is proposed to submit at the present session of the Ontario Legislature.

Following the reading of the papers, very interesting discussion was engaged in by the members led by Dr. J. A. Bean, of Winchester, Dr. Perley Hanover, of New Hampshire, and Dr. Abraham, of Kemptville.

Prior to the election of officers Dr. Geo. Hilton, the President for the past eleven years, thanked the members for the honour and support that had been accorded him during his time of office, and asked to be relieved of the presidency. This was reluctantly assented to and a rising vote of thanks was unanimously tendered him.

Applications for membership were received from Dr. McL. Stuart, Veterinary Inspector, Ottawa, Dr. Norman Beaver, Veterinary Inspector, Ottawa, and Dr. Geo. E. Stanley, of the Pathological Division, Ottawa.

The report of the nominating committee was received and the following officers duly elected for the ensuing year.

Honorary Patrons : Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dr. J. H. Grisdale.

Honorary President : Dr. Geo. Hilton.

President : Dr. J. A. Bean.

Vice-President : Dr. A. W. Harris.

Secretary Treasurer : Dr. W. H. Marriott, H. of A. Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Council : Dr. O. Hall, Dr. F. Fisher, Dr. J. Bordeau, Dr. W. C. Young, Dr. W. Nicholls, Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth, Dr. P. W. O'Hara and Dr. Geo. Hilton.

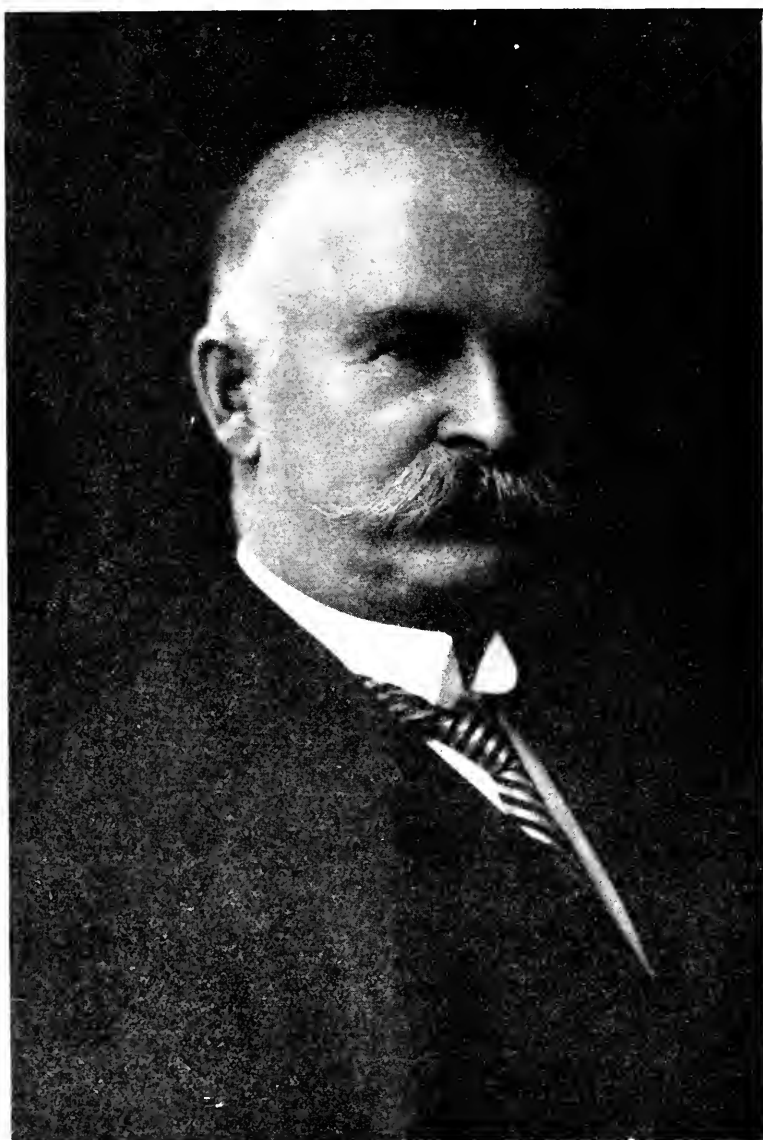
Auditors : Dr. H. D. Sparks and Dr. J. McGregor.

The Northern Veterinary Medical Association

The Northern Veterinary Medical Association met at Orangeville, Ont., on July 30th. The attendance was not large but the meeting was well conducted. Dr. J. Dunn of Barrie, Sec'y-Treasurer, was present and demonstrated "Caponizing" in his usual skillful manner. The members and their friends lunched together and a sociable hour was spent. The writer, who accepted an invitation to attend, was honored by being elected a member of the association. Dr. McFadzen the newly elected President is desirous that there be a full turnout when the roll is called in Arthur next year.

"Genius without work," wrote Samuel Smiles, "is certainly a dumb oracle: and it is unquestionably true that the men of highest genius have been found invariably to be amongst the most plodding, hard-working and intent men, their chief characteristic apparently consisting simply in their power of laboring more intensely and effectively than others."

The fear of what people will think of us is a very common cause of slavery. And the nervous anxiety as to whether we do not please is a strain which wastes the energy of the greater part of mankind.



THE LATE FREDERICK TORRANCE, B.A., D.V.Sc

OBITUARY

Frederick Torrance, B.A., D.V.Sc.

Born at Montreal, July 13th, 1859—Died at Guelph, June 29th, 1924.

In the death of Dr. Fred. Torrance the veterinary profession has lost one of its stalwarts. One always heard of him as a true gentleman enjoying the esteem of those with whom he associated. His likeable personality endeared him to a large circle of friends. The news of his sudden death under such touching circumstances brought forth many expressions of sorrow. On the afternoon of Sunday, June 29th, he had arranged with some friends of the Rotary Club, of which he was a member, to attend a memorial service at the park. On the way he was seized with an attack of angina pectoris. With characteristic determination he drove his car back to his residence, stopped directly in front of the door, and expired. A touching feature was that for the last few months he had anticipated that his time on earth was coming to an end. He had arranged his personal affairs with care thus completing a life of preparedness. The closing chapter in his life was completed by tributes of respect from his many friends, when he was laid to rest in the family plot in the cemetery at Stratford on Wednesday, July 2nd, 1924. The funeral service was conducted at Guelph by the Rev. F. Scovil of St. George's Anglican Church of which he was a member. The honorary pall bearers were selected from those most closely associated with him during the last few years and included his brother-in-law, Mr. C. Jarvis, Dr. F. C. Grenside, Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, Dr. E. A. Watson and Dr. R. Barnes. A fitting testimony to the wide friendship and esteem of Dr. Torrance was evidenced by the large representation of Guelph citizens at the funeral, in addition to his family connections and old friends from a distance, and the profuse floral tributes.

His Career

He was born at Montreal, Quebec, on July 13th, 1859. He received his preliminary education at Montreal and at a grammar school in Galt, Ontario. Subsequently he attended McGill University qualifying for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the year 1879 he attended the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph after which he attended the Montreal Veterinary College and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science from McGill University during the Spring of 1882. Following graduation he proceeded West and located in practice at Brandon, Manitoba. At this time, Brandon was essentially a city of tents, as the western provinces were then just becoming settled. Here he passed through all the vicissitudes of pioneer life sharing alike in its hopes and disappointments. He became widely known in the community, and established a large general practice. Seeking a wider opportunity he subsequently moved from Brandon to Winnipeg where he rapidly built up a profitable practice. His ability and skill became widely known, hence he was frequently sent for as a consultant by other practitioners. His standard of ethics was above reproach and he became a wise guide and counsellor to the younger members of the profession throughout the province. He

always took an active part in the affairs of the Manitoba Veterinary Association. He was President of the Association for several terms and for many years was Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar as well as Chairman of the Board of Examiners. He joined the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1900 and in 1917 was elected President. When the Manitoba Agricultural College was established in 1906 he was appointed Professor of Veterinary Science. He continued his practice and position on the college staff until July, 1912, when he succeeded the late Dr. J. G. Rutherford as Veterinary Director General. This meant his removal from Winnipeg to Ottawa, but the profession in Manitoba has always claimed Dr. Torrance as their own, and to this day his memory is revered by all. As Veterinary Director General he was able to further expand the work and policies of his predecessor. In fact it has frequently been stated that the Health of Animals Branch under the direction of Dr. Rutherford and continued under Dr. Torrance was the best organized and most efficient branch of the Department of Agriculture. During the year 1923 he resigned from the position of Veterinary Director General and a readjustment of the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College made it possible to offer him the position of Professor of Physiology and Hygiene which he successfully filled from October, 1923, to the time of his death. He was exceptionally well qualified for the position having pursued special studies in physiology under the renowned Dr. Osler while attending McGill University, and later in conjunction with Dr. Swale Vincent, Professor of Physiology at the University of Manitoba, conducted some special researches relating to the ductless glands and internal secretions. As a teacher he endeared himself to the students and through his death the college and faculty have lost a staunch friend and able colleague. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow Julia Jarvis, a son, Major P. V. Torrance, D.S.O., of Winnipeg, and a daughter, Mrs. E. S. Sherwood of Ottawa. Happy indeed is the traveller on life's highway whose home life has been so full of sweet content as that of Dr. Torrance through the guiding influence of his devoted wife.

William Ray Stork, V.S.

Stork—William Ray, V.S., died in Brampton, Ont., July 24th, 1924.

It was with deep regret that we learned of the death of Dr. Stork, who had been ill for some time, and recently returned to Brampton suffering with Angina Pectoris from which he died.

Dr. Stork was born 61 years ago on March 5th, 1863, in the town where he died. He was the son of Christopher Stork and was educated in Brampton and Toronto, graduating from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1883. He practised in his home town and Peel County previous to his appointment to the Health of Animals' Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

For years he was in charge of the Department's Toronto Office, later in charge of the Province of Ontario with Head Office at Toronto, and for the last couple of years he was in charge of the Port of Niagara Falls, Ont. His duties have taken him to many parts of America and abroad.

Dr. Stork was the last of the family, having been predeceased by his parents, four brothers and one sister, all of whom took a prominent part in the business and social welfare of their community.

Dr. Stork became widely known and was well liked by all those with whom he came in contact, and will be greatly missed by the Profession.

Dr. P. J. Lynchke

Lynchke—Dr. P. J. Lynchke passed away July 20th, at his home, Carp, Ont., during his sleeping hours, death being due to heart failure. He was born at Bell's Corners in 1860 and was a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. In 1890 he married Miss Frances Jessop of Ramsay, who with her daughters survives. Mrs. C. M. Blondeau, Mrs. J. W. McCreary, both of Windsor, Ont., Margaret of Toronto and Frances at home. Interment took place at Fallowfield where he was laid to rest beside his father and mother.

The funeral was exceptionally large, bespeaking of the doctor's popularity in the district where he had practiced for the past thirty-five years.

COLLEGE NOTES

Graduating Exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College

The spring examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, were completed on April 30th with the following results.

The degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science was conferred on May 1st at a special Convocation of the University of Toronto on twenty-six graduates as follows:—

Anderson, J. G., Shepard, Alta.; Bichell, W. M., Woodstock, Ont.; Booth, G.R., Edwards, Ont.; Carpenter, E.R., Oak Lake, Man.; Davis, A.F., Beaumont, Texas; English, D.N., Treherne, Man.; Goodman, A.E.C., Toronto, Ont.; Grant, V.A., Stanwood, Iowa; Gray, J.S., Newton, New Jersey; Hagyard, C.E., Lexington, Ky.; Hancock, E.E.I., Port Hope, Ont.; Hanley, R.L., Loretto, Ont.; Home-Hay, P.E., Kelvington, Sask.; Holmes, C.H., Kemptville, Ont.; Jones, E.M., Wiarton, Ont.; Latimer, C., Boissevain, Man.; MacDonald, H.S.C., Glendyer, N.S.; McKelvey, S.R., Alliston, Ont.; Perry, L.D., St. Albans, Vt.; Pugh, H.A., Whitevale, Ont.; Quillin, C.R., Coeburn, Va.; Quinlan, C.R., Stratford, Ont.; Riley, B.J., Crystal Springs, Miss.; Shirley, J.E., Leechburg, Pa.; Westerberg, H.P., Simsbury, Conn.; Whyte, W.B., Meadowvale, Ont.

HONORS AND PASS STANDING

Graduating Class

General Proficiency:

First prize.....	H. P. Westerberg.
Second prize.....	John S. Gray.
Third prize.....	E. E. I. Hancock.
Honourable mention ..	L. D. Perry, H. A. Pugh, E. M. Jones, G. R. Booth, E. R. Carpenter, A. E. C. Goodman, C. E. Hagyard, W. M. Bickell, J. G. Anderson, R. Hanley, B. J. Riley.

Bacteriology:—Awarded by Dr. R. Gwatkin.

Special prize..... C. E. Hagyard.

The Helen Duncan McGillray Honorarium:

Awarded to..... A. E. C. Goodman.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps Prize:

Awarded to..... G. R. Booth.

Third Year Class

General Proficiency:

First prize..... G. A. Edge.

Second prize..... P. Kelly.

Third prize..... W. J. Rumney.

Canine Diseases:—Awarded by Dr. J. G. Harvey.

Special prize..... P. Priestley.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps Prize:

Awarded to..... P. Priestley.

Pass Standing:—G. Cairns, F. N. Marcellus, F. MacLean, J. O. McCoy, J. E. Patterson, A. D. Spooner, H. E. Standen, R. P. Swartz, W. J. Turnbull, W. R. Wastrack.

Second Year Class

General Proficiency:

First prize..... L. F. Barthelme.

Second prize..... F. J. Cote.

Third prize..... J. Gillies.

Anatomy:—Awarded by Dr. H. D. Nelson.

Special prize..... F. J. Cote.

Histology:—Awarded by Dr. H. E. Batt.

Special prize..... H. E. Smith.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps Prize:

Awarded to..... C. M. Hamilton.

Pass Standing:—H. E. Burdick, R. Chapman, G. C. Cilley, M. Lowrie, C. E. Reckin, L. Stevenson, P. C. Underwood, R. V. L. Walker.

First Year Class

General Proficiency:

First prize..... R. V. Westerberg.

Second prize..... S. P. Giebelhaus.

Third prize..... J. C. Bankier.

Anatomy:—Special prize awarded by Dr. H. D. Nelson..... R. V. Westerberg.

Histology:—Special prize awarded by Dr. H. E. Batt..... R. V. Westerberg.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps Prize

Awarded to..... F. M. Wheatley.

Pass Standing:—J. C. Carey, J. R. Cattnach, P. Dingman, J. E. Howard, K. Ross, C. A. Skuce, H. Smithson, C. M. Steon, B. Stewart.

Class '25, Ontario Veterinary College, held their last meeting of the session in the third year classroom Thursday, March 27th, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year.

The following were those elected:

President of Class —W. J. Turnbull

Vice-President —W. J. Rumney

Secretary-Treasurer—J. O. McCoy

Representatives to the Students' Administrative Council:

W. J. Turnbull

W. R. Wastrack

W. J. Rumney

CORRESPONDENCE

We invite our readers to make free use of the *Record's* correspondence column to discuss questions of professional interest. In that way we are greatly assisted in sensing the feelings of the profession as a whole.

Chicago, Ill. July 21, 1924.

Canadian Veterinary Record,
110 University Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen :

The radio debate scheduled for July 1st, had to be postponed on account of the Democratic Convention using radio station WLS. Future date has not yet been settled—will advise when it is.

A new and important departure has been undertaken this summer. We have put two very competent men into the city field to sell firms on the policy of horse use—especially those firms now using motor trucks.

Every effort has been made, usually with success, to see the president, owner, or actual manager of firms visited. Chicago was selected as the first point of attack. Every wholesale grocer, leading dairy firms, the principal cartage companies and a large proportion of coal companies were visited. In addition to pointing out the substantial economies that can be effected by using horses in the horse zone, our men gathered complete facts about present equipment, character of work, policy followed, and such other information as will be of future use, submitting detailed reports thereon.

No attempt will be made to go into details in this letter, further than to advise you that motor truck manufacturers and salesmen are more active than ever, and that electric truck dealers are redoubling their efforts to displace horses. Their salesmen are guilty of direct misrepresentation on three points.

1st. They claim electric trucks can be operated for less cost per day than horses.

2nd. They misrepresent possible horse replacement.

3rd. They have lead buyers to believe that New York has actually passed ordinances forbidding horses to be kept or used therein after January 1st, 1927.

Such an ordinance was introduced two or three years ago, but was summarily squelched; yet electric truck salesmen skillfully give the impression that it has passed and that other cities are apt to adopt similar measures. It is difficult to meet such a campaign of misrepresentation, limited as it is to verbal statements, which the manufacturers or dealers can deny or for which they can disclaim responsibility. We shall endeavor to check this, however, by a direct statement on electric trucks, which will be published as soon as we have completed the compilation of more data.

Our salesmen "on horse use" are now at work in Boston and New York. They are calling on motor truck users, and also on horse users, with a view to fortifying the latter with facts to meet the arguments of motor truck salesmen who are trying to "switch them over" from horses to motor trucks.

The big city utility companies which sell electric current, have entered the fight in behalf of electric trucks, as they look upon them as profitable outlets for the sale of electricity, especially valuable because they are "charged" at the non rush hours, thereby increasing the revenue of the utility companies without any appreciable increase in operating cost. They are after this SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE, and are therefore actively helping the electric truck manufacturers to sell their trucks; furthermore one of the largest electric truck companies has as its president a millionaire who also heads one of the largest electric light and power companies in America.

Such backing makes the electric trucks extremely dangerous competitors. Our own work must be intensified and increased to meet it. You can help increase our membership by talking of our work among your friends.

Other lines are favorable; horse and mule use on farms is increasing, and colts are beginning to increase in numbers. Riding, hunting and polo show splendid gain. A census we have just taken in Chicago reveals over 1,700 horses kept solely for riding and over 5,200 persons actually riding each week.

WAYNE DINSMORE.

News Notes

We invite our readers to make free use of this column for presenting news notes of interest to the profession.

* * *

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. R. A. McIntosh, lecturer on Diseases of Cattle and Obstetrics at the Ontario Veterinary College, has promised us for the January issue the excellent paper he gave before the Ontario Veterinary Association on "Retained Placenta in the Cow and its Sequelae." Practitioners should make sure they obtain this copy.

* * *

Dr. Charles H. Richardson was married in the month of July while in England.

We now know why C. H. was always so anxious to revisit the old land.

* * *

To Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Younghusband, June 10th, 1924, a daughter, Yvonne Ellen.

* * *

To Dr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Starnaman, August 16th, 1924, a son, 10 lbs., John Harold.

* * *

It was a pleasure to see Dr. E. G. Folson, of the Detroit Veterinary Sanitarium, attending the O.V.A. Semi-Centennial after his very serious operation.

* * *

Dr. Wm. Tennant and family spent their vacation this year motor-ing through the Adirondacks, returning by way of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. They report having had a most enjoyable trip, covering in all about fifteen hundred miles, with no mishaps to mar their pleasure.

* * *

Mrs. Lynchke, widow of the late Dr. P. J. Lynchke, Carp, Ontario, has a full set of veterinary instruments for sale.

* * *

Dr. M. V. Gallivan of the Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, is in charge of the Dominion Health of Animals' Branch Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, this year.

* * *

Vining—Vance. Mrs. W. R. Vance, 785 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que., announces the marriage of her youngest daughter, Nellie Kathleen to Dr. A. M. Vining, Toronto, Ont., which took place July 19, at St. Stephens Church, Montreal.

* * *

The RECORD is anxious to see every Canadian Veterinarian a member of the Canadian National Veterinary Association this year. Let us all give our support to this national organization and see what can be accomplished in 1925.

The Fee is only \$1. For particulars apply to the Secretary, Dr. J. H. Villeneuve, 200 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

Sir Arnold Theiler's Research Work

The RECORD is indebted to Sir Arnold Theiler, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., Dr. Med. Vet., Director of Veterinary Education and Research for the "9th and 10th Reports" covering the research carried out in the Union of South Africa under his direction and dated April, 1923. This splendid volume comprises over 800 pages of the most interesting material, also a pamphlet on "Phosphorus in the Live Stock Industry." All those who had the pleasure of meeting Sir Arnold when in Canada last year and listening to his splendid addresses can better realize the character of the contents, abstracts from which will appear in the RECORD during the coming year.

Note of Thanks

I wish to thank the members of the Ontario Veterinary Association for the honor they have conferred upon me by electing me President of their Association, and I assure them I will make every effort to further the interests of the Profession.

J. Dunn, V.S.
Barrie, Ont.

LIVESTOCK SECTION

Timely Notes

*S. E. TODD, Secretary for The Industrial and Development Council
of Canadian Meat Packers*

The final arbiter of the kinds and breeds of livestock which will be produced on the farms of Canada is the consumer. In the past this simple fact has been largely ignored. Today, however, farmers are beginning to realize that if the consumer is not pleased with what the producer turns out he will turn elsewhere for his foods. Not only does this apply with special emphasis to our export trade but it also applies largely to domestic consumption.

Marketing Lambs

In this country the per capita consumption of mutton and lamb is comparatively low, being in Canada 10 lbs. per capita, and in Great Britain 26 lbs. For many years the production of fine quality mutton has been a highly skilled art in the Old Country. The result is that the consumer likes the product and eats a lot of it. In this country the bulk of male lambs have been sent to our markets as bucks rather than wethers. Very little attention has been paid to proper finish or desirable weights. The result is large quantities of heavy or un-

finished, and in the case of the buck lambs strong tasting, necky product, have been given to the consumer. The housewife doesn't like our mutton and so we have a low consumption.

Last year the lamb buyers on Toronto market discriminated against untrimmed buck lambs $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., this year the discount is 2 cents per lb. This undoubtedly is having a corrective influence but there are still too many that are undesirable coming forward. What the market wants is well finished ewe and wether lambs, 80 to 85 lbs. in weight, or say 90 lbs. on the farm. Breeding the large slow maturing breeds, and failing to dock and castrate and finish at the proper weights is sure to result in loss to the farmer. This loss is two-fold, immediate in the price received, and extended due to discouragement of consumption.

The In-And-Out In Hogs

No class of farm animals is so subject to fluctuations in numbers as the hog population. This, of course, is due to the rapidity of reproduction and the ease with which a farmer may have a lot of hogs this year and none next. On the other hand as hog products are our most important livestock export product, it is of the greatest importance to the success of the industry that a steady supply be maintained on these export markets or our place will be taken up by others.

The situation just now illustrates the need of a steady policy in production and shows the pernicious effect of the "in-and-outer" to a remarkable degree. When the price of wheat, corn and cattle went down in 1921-22 a lot of farmers turned to hogs because they maintained their price better than other products. The result in the United States was an increase of 10 or 12 million hogs more than normal. The inevitable result was over-production with a consequent fall in price of hogs. Then began the rush out of hogs and it is estimated that there will be 8,000,000 fewer hogs to be marketed in the States this fall and winter. Practically the same thing has happened here. Now with a somewhat short grain crop and fewer hogs the price is reacting, and the farmer wishes he had not rushed out. The farmer asks himself where he is at, and often thinks the market is "rigged." His trouble is in the "in-and-outer" farmer-producer.

Old Mammy Mary Persimmons called one day on the village lawyer.

"Well, old lady," he said, "what can I do for you?"

"Ah wants to divo'ce mah husband," said Aunt Mary.

"Divorce your Uncle Bill!" cried the lawyer. "Good gracious, why?"

"'Cause he's done got religion, dat's why," said Aunt Mary; "an' we ain't had a chicken on de table fo' six weeks."

"Are caterpillars good to eat?" asked little Tommy at the dinner table.

"No," said his father; "what makes you ask a question like that at the table?"

"You had one on your lettuce, but it's gone now," replied Tommy.—Exchange.

Saddle Horses

The demand for good saddlers, hunters and polo ponies is steadily growing. The homebreds are scarce and hard to find and the imported Irish and English hunter is becoming more common in Canada. It is



to be regretted that in a country such as ours more good horses of these types are not being bred for they are and will continue to be in demand and at profitable prices.

Breeders should be sure that their stock is sound and has type and quality before mating, as misfits are not wanted.

Arrangements are being made to run a series of articles on the various types of horses during the coming year, which should prove of interest to our readers.

Dr. Joseph Hawkins, while in Toronto, remarked that there were more saddle horses in Detroit to-day than at any time during the past forty years.

At Grace Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Glover, 461 Dupont St., Toronto, on August 30th, a daughter, Barbara Yvonne.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Holstein cattle are rapidly occupying the richer and more important dairy sections of Canada; hence there is a great demand for information in regard to them.

Oldest Breed

They come originally from the provinces of North Holland and Friesland, a section of the Kingdom of the Netherlands bordering on the North Sea, commonly called Holland. The dairymen of these provinces are descendants of the ancient Friesians, and their cattle are lineal descendants of the cattle bred by them two thousand years ago. From the earliest account of dairy husbandry these cattle have been used and developed for dairy purposes.

At Home Everywhere

Purebred Holsteins are now becoming exceedingly popular in Great Britain, although for years it was impossible to import live cattle from the continent, except one small importation made in 1914 under special arrangement with the Board of Agriculture. In Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Russia, Holsteins have done remarkably well. They are the favorite cattle of South Africa and are numerous in New Zealand. In Australia, the West Indies, South America, Japan and China they are becoming well known.

A notable characteristic of the Holsteins is their adaptability to varying climatic conditions. They were brought to their present high standard on the rich meadows of Holland, but they lose nothing by removal to other countries. They thrive in the great dairy districts of Ontario and Quebec, on the hills and in the valleys of the Eastern provinces, on the Western prairies, and on the rich alluvial lands of the Pacific slope.

Hardy and Vigorous

In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force, we point to its use in almost every climate, including that of Northern Russia, nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Here in Canada it is as hardy as our native cattle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at a few days old, and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil-meal and bran they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if much of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old, and henceforward are profitable to their owners.

TYPE

The fitness of an animal to perform a definite work is fundamentally dependent on its conformation. The type of the breed is the result of centuries of selection and environment and it has distinguished these cattle in all parts of the world. With it has come the marvelous and profitable production and the characteristic tendencies of powerful digestion and perfect assimilation of food. Large size in the Holstein is the first thing to impress the casual observer and its importance should never be disregarded. To the type of these cattle is due their extraordinary constitutional vigor or vital force. The "True Type"

depicted in the cuts shown is the result of careful selection by the Committee of Experts and is worthy of thoughtful study.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL—TRUE TYPE

The scale of points as given in the Judging Manual is the true type expressed in words and figures. To develop the art of comparative judging one must accurately, systematically and minutely analyze the individual subjects.

Why Do Holstein Calves Always Live?

Pre-natal life nourished by large, capacious, healthy dams;

Born with rugged constitutions, size, strength;

A good start in life, and reared on Holstein Milk.

THEY CAN'T HELP IT!

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada,
Brantford, Ont.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada whose advertisement appears in this issue will be glad to furnish booklets describing this wonderful breed of cattle and we strongly advise our readers to send for them, making use of the reverse side of their advertisement.

RECENT RECORDS OF NOTE

LARGEST RECORD OF THE YEAR

The cow, Elmcrest Ormsby Fayne, owned by W. H. Cherry, Hagersville, Ont., has recently completed the largest seven-day butter record reported in Canada during the past twelve months. Calving at seven years, this great cow produced in seven days 728.8 lbs. milk containing 30,488 lbs. fat, equivalent to 38.11 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat. Her best calendar day's milk was 111.4 lbs., and her best four consecutive milkings 113.2 lbs. Elmcrest Ormsby Fayne is not only a wonderful producer, but is a splendid individual as well.

CANADIAN HEIFER BREAKS WORLD'S 30-DAY RECORD

Williamsville Pontiac, 91909, C.H.B. appears in the latest report of the Canadian Association, with a sensational 30-day performance, establishing a new mark for butter production for both the United States and Canada. This heifer, freshening at the age of 2 years, 11 months, 13 days, made a 7-day record of 34.02 lbs., butter, 683.2 lbs., milk and in 30 days made 142.28 lbs., butter, 2788.5 lbs. milk. The former world's record for this division was 141.10 lbs., butter for the

C. V. R.

To the

**Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada,
Brantford, Ont.**

Gentlemen:

Kindly place my name on your mailing list and send me the booklets indicated:

Judging Manual,

The Breed that Leads.

Better Sire Manual,

Milk from H-F. Cows.

Name

Street and No.

Town

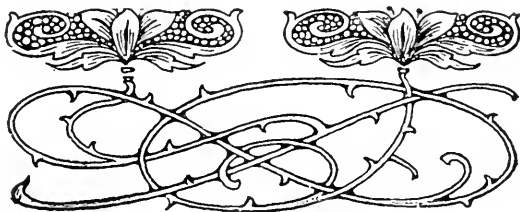
Prov.

senior two-year-old, Echo Sylvia Laura, a daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, owned by Wallace Wright, Brockville, Ontario, while the highest record on the books of the Holstein-Friesian Associa-



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW—TRUE TYPE

tion of America is that of Glen Alex. Queen DeKol 3rd., 382579, a daughter of Spring Farm King, with 131.74 lbs., butter. This heifer is owned by Senator A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ontario, but the record was made under American supervision. The new champion is owned by Dr. M. W. Locke, Williamsburg, Ontario, who although a comparative new comer in the Holstein ranks, evidently has some real animals, as the same report carries the record of Richfield Korndyke Seigis, 81750 C.H.B., owned by Dr. Locke, with a record of 37.11 lbs., butter, 775.4 lbs., milk in 7 days, 151.10 lbs., butter, 3110.9 lbs., milk in 30 days. This record is especially interesting, as she is the dam of the new world's champion 2-year-old previously mentioned. This cow is a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, being sired by Fairview Korndyke Rag Apple. The daughter, Williamsvale Pontiac is sired by Pontiac Sir Echo, a son of Avon Pontiac Echo, famous son of May Echo Sylvia. (HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD).



Scale of Points for Mature Holstein-Friesian Bull

PARTS	DESCRIPTION	Score
Forehead	Broad between the eyes; dishing	2
Face	Of medium length; clean cut; masculine; the bridge of the nose straight.....	1
Muzzle	Broad, with strong lips; nostrils large and open; jaws strong.....	3
Ears.....	Of medium size; of fine texture; well carried	1
Eyes.....	Large; full; mild; bright.....	2
Horns	Short; of medium size at base; gradually diminishing towards tips; inclining forward; moderately curved inward ..	1
Neck.....	Long, well crested; fine and clean at junction with the head; strongly and smoothly joined to shoulders.....	5
Shoulders.....	Of medium height; of medium thickness, smooth and rounding over tops; broad and full at sides; smooth over front.....	6
Crops	Full; level with shoulders.....	6
Chine.....	Straight; strong; broadly developed, with open vertebrae..	5
Loin and Hips	Broad; level or nearly level between hipbones; level and strong laterally; spreading from the chine broadly and nearly level; the hipbones fairly prominent.....	9
Rump.....	Long; broad; nearly level laterally; full above the thurls; carried out straight to tail head.....	8
Pinbones	Wide between; nearly level with hips.....	2
Thurls.....	High; broad through.....	2
Tail Head and Tail.....	Strong at base without coarseness; the setting well back; tail long, tapering finely to a full switch.....	2
Chest.....	Deep; wide; well filled and smooth in the brisket; broad between the forearms; full in the foreflanks.....	7
Barrel	Long; deep; well rounded; strongly and trimly held up	9
Flanks	Deep; full.....	2
Thighs	Wide; deep; straight behind; wide and moderately full at the outsides; open, well cut out in the twist; with es-cutcheon well defined	5
Mammary Veins	Large; long.....	5
Rudimentary Teats.....	Well placed forward of scrotum.....	3
Legs	Medium length; clean; nearly straight; wide apart; firmly and squarely set under the body; arms wide, strong and tapering.....	4
Hair and Hide	Hair healthful in appearance; fine and soft; hide of medium thickness; mellow and loose	10
		100

Scale of Points for Mature Holstein-Friesian Cow

PARTS	DESCRIPTION	Score
Forehead	Broad between the eyes; dishing	2
Face	Of medium length; clean cut; feminine; the bridge of the nose straight	1
Muzzle	Broad, with strong lips; nostrils large and open; jaws strong	3
Ears	Of medium size; of fine texture; well carried	1
Eyes	Large; full; mild; bright.....	2
Horns	Small; tapering finely towards the tips; set moderately narrow at base; inclining forward; well curved inward.....	1
Neck	Long; fine and clean at junction with the head; evenly and smoothly joined to shoulders.....	3
Shoulders	Slightly lower than the hips; smooth and rounding over tops; moderately broad and full at sides	3
Crops	Full; level with the shoulders.....	5
Chine	Straight; strong; broadly developed, with open vertebrae..	4
Loin and Hips	Broad; level or nearly level between the hipbones; level and strong laterally; spreading from chine broadly and nearly level; hipbones fairly prominent	6
Rump	Long; broad with roomy pelvis; nearly level laterally; full above the thurls; carried out straight to tail head	6
Pinbones	Wide between; nearly level with hips	2
Thurls	High; broad through	2
Tail Head and Tail	Strong at base without coarseness; the setting well back; tail long, tapering finely to a full switch	2
Chest	Deep; wide; well filled and smooth in the brisket; broad between the forearms; full in the foreflanks.....	6
Barrel	Long; deep; well rounded; strongly and trimly held up	9
Flanks	Deep; full	2
Thighs	Wide; deep; straight behind; wide and moderately full at the outsides; twist well cut out and filled with development of udder; with escutcheon well defined	2
Mammary Veins	Large; tortuous; entering large orifices or double extension; with additional developments, such as branches and connections entering numerous orifices.....	8
Udder	Capacious; flexible; quarters even and of uniform texture; filling the space in the rear below the twist; extending well forward; broad and well attached.....	14
Teats	Well formed; plumb; of convenient size; properly placed ...	4
Legs	Medium length; clean; nearly straight; wide apart; firmly and squarely set under the body; arms wide, strong and tapering.....	4
Hair and Hide	Hair healthful in appearance; fine and soft; hide of medium thickness; mellow and loose.....	8
		100

FRENCH SECTION

Serotherapie Contre La Gourme du Cheval

par Brocq-Rousseu, Forgeot et Urbain

Ces Messieurs ont immunisé un cheval en lui injectant un mélange de streptocoques tués par l'alcool-éther, puis en injectant alternativement, l'antigène alcool-éther et des microbes vivants atténués par la chaleur, ils sont arrivés à injecter des cultures vivantes non atténuées.

Ils sont parvenus à obtenir un sérum protégeant le cobaye contre des doses deux fois et demie plus considérables que la dose mortelle.

Ce sérum s'est montré efficace dans la pratique. Les Vétérinaires des dépôts de remonte et des annexes de l'armée française s'en servent et ils paraissent lui reconnaître des propriétés curatives certaines dans les complications graves de la gourme.

J.A.E.B.

(Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, 29/10/23)

Calcul de la Vessie Chez la Jument

par Bucica

Il est présenté à ce Monsieur une jument de cinq ans, qui urinait souvent, avec des intermittences. Après avoir fait l'exploration rectale, il trouve un calcul Vésical.

La jument est opérée debout; la tête est maintenue élevée; on lève un membre antérieur. Après s'être induit la main avec de la vaséline Monsieur Bucica distend, avec l'index et le médus, l'ouverture de l'urètre, il arrive à introduire trois doigts, puis la main entière, et cela par des mouvements patients de rotation, et continuant toujours, la main arrive jusque dans la vessie. Le calcul est amené dans le canal, et extrait en quelques secondes.

Ce calcul a la forme et la grosseur d'un oeuf d'oie et pèse 13 onces environ; il a 10 pouces de long et 9½ pouces de large. Une face est aplatie et irrégulière, l'autre est lisse.

La guérison est complète après quelques lavages de la vessie, avec de l'eau boriquée à 4‰.

J.A.E.B.

(Archiva Veterinara 1923)

Polypes de la Verge du Cheval

Dr. J. A. E. Bedard, M.V.

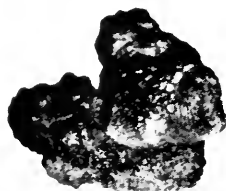
Le 28 Juin dernier, je fus appelé à examiner un cheval hongre qui présentait à l'extrémité de la verge, 3 tumeurs assez molles, d'aspect

verruqueux, qui déformaient celle-ci sans cependant entraver la miction. L'ensemble de la masse avait à peu près le volume de la tête d'un enfant. Il y avait déviation du jet d'urine et l'animal avait beaucoup de difficulté à rentrer le pénis dans le fourreau. Chaque fois, il y avait écoulement de quelques gouttes de sang.

Après avoir questionné le client, j'appris que ce cheval, âgé de 9 ans, avait déjà été opéré, pour la même chose, 4 fois et toujours avec récidives.

Voyant le mauvais état de l'organe, je décidai la résection de la partie malade, qui fut faite le premier juillet, d'après un procédé un peu spécial (procédé classique et personnel combinés).

L'amputé fut gardé 3 jours à l'hôpital puis renvoyé chez lui. Le traitement de la plaie opératoire fut celui d'une plaie simple. La cicatrisation fut complète au bout de trois semaines et aujourd'hui la bête est parfaitement guérie.



Polypes de la Verge du Cheval enlevé par le Dr. J. A. E. Bedard, M.V. le 17/24

Decret Constituant le Comité Supérieur des Livres Généalogiques en France

Article premier:—Il est institué, auprès du ministre de l'Agriculture, un Comité supérieur des livres généalogiques des races françaises d'animaux.

Article 2:—Ce Comité a pour but d'étudier et de suivre toutes les questions qui ont trait à l'organisation et au perfectionnement des livres généalogiques en vue d'améliorer les races françaises d'animaux et d'accroître leur expansion.

Article 3:—Le Comité comprendra 41 membres nommés pour cinq ans, par arrêté du ministre de l'Agriculture.

1 —2 sénateurs, 4 députés :

2 —Le directeur de l'Agriculture ou son délégué; le directeur des haras ou son délégué; le directeur des services sanitaires et scientifiques et de la repression des fraudes ou son délégué.

3 —2 inspecteurs généraux de l'agriculture; 1 inspecteur général des haras; 1 inspecteur général des écoles nationales vétérinaires, désignés par le ministère de l'Agriculture :

4 —3 représentants des Offices régionaux agricoles; 1 représentant de l'Académie d'Agriculture; 1 représentant de la Société nationale d'Encouragement à l'Agriculture; 1 représentant de la Société des agriculteurs de France; 1 représentant de l'Office français d'Élevage; 1 représentant de la Société d'Encouragement à l'Industrie laitière, choisis par le ministre de l'Agriculture sur une liste présentée par ces derniers organismes :

5 —3 représentants des livres généalogiques de l'espèce chevaline; 3 représentants des livres généalogiques de l'espèce bovine; 2 représentants des livres généalogiques de l'espèce ovine; 1 représentant des livres généalogiques de l'espèce porcine; 1 représentant des livres généalogiques des espèces diverses; 10 représentants de la Science zootechnique et de l'Élevage.

Les membres désignés au paragraphe 5 seront choisis par le ministre de l'Agriculture sur une liste établie par la commission du Congrès des livres généalogiques et comprenant un nombre double de noms. Le remplacement de ces membres sera fait dans les mêmes conditions, sur proposition du Comité.

Article 4:—Le Comité se réunira au Ministère de l'Agriculture, une fois au moins par semestre, sur la convocation du ministre de l'Agriculture.

Son bureau sera composé du ministre de l'Agriculture, président de droit, et de deux vice-présidents; de deux secrétaires et d'un secrétaire adjoint, désignés par le ministre de l'Agriculture, les secrétaires pouvant être choisis hors du Comité.

Article 5:—Le ministre de l'Agriculture est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait à Paris le 13 juillet 1923.

Commentaire : —

Il serait intéressant pour tous les Médecins Vétérinaires que la publication de la loi constituant les annales du Canada soit publiée dans cette Revue.

Reglements de la Delivrance des Certificats D'Inscription aux Livres Genealogiques en France

Article premier:—Les certificats d'inscription au livre généalogiques ne pourront être délivrés que par des organisations légalement constituées en vue de la tenue des livres généalogiques d'animaux reproducteurs.

Ces organisations devront, dans un délai de six mois après la publication du présent arrêté ou, pour celles qui ne sont pas constituées à ce jour, dans un délai de trois mois après leur constitution faire parvenir au Ministère de l'Agriculture, Office de renseignements agricoles :

- 1 : un exemplaire de leurs statuts;
- 2 : Une attestation qu'elles sont régulièrement constituées conformément aux lois sur les associations ou les syndicats professionnels;
- 3 : Un extrait, certifié conforme, de délibération désignant le délégué de l'organisation habilité à délivrer les certificats d'inscription au livre généalogique;
- 4 : Un exemplaire de la signature dudit délégué authentifié par visa du commissaire de police, du préfet ou du directeur des services agricoles du lieu où habite le délégué;
- 5 : Un modèle de la marque que l'organisation propose d'apposer sur les animaux reproducteurs inscrits au livre généalogique, en pré-

cisant l'emplacement où sera posée la marque, la méthode de marquage, etc. Le procédé de marquage, ainsi que le modèle et l'emplacement de la marque, seront soumis à l'approbation du Ministère de l'Agriculture, qui pourra demander des modifications au procédé, à l'emplacement et au modèle proposés.

Les noms des organisations légalement constituées pour la tenue des livres généalogiques seront inscrits sur un registre spécial numéroté, tenu au Ministère de l'Agriculture, Office de renseignements agricoles. Il pourra, sur la demande d'un représentant qualifié d'une des dites organisations, lui être délivré un certificat constatant que l'organisation en question est légalement constituée pour la tenue de livres généalogiques et enregistrée pour la délivrance de certificats d'inspection sur ces livres.

Article 2:—Le Ministère de l'Agriculture apposera son visa, pour authentification des certificats d'inscription du livre généalogique délivrés par des organisations légalement constituées et enregistrées sous réserve que chaque certificat, qui devra être adressé en double exemplaire, conforme au modèle ci-joint, au Ministère de l'Agriculture, Office de renseignements agricoles, comprendra, pour chaque producteur.

1 : Un extrait conforme du registre d'inspection du Livre généalogique, soit au titre initial, soit au titre de la descendance, signé par le propriétaire de l'animal, et par un délégué habilité à cet effet, dans les conditions prévues à l'article précédent :—

2 : Un certificat délivré, après un visite de l'animal déjà inscrit par une commission de contrôle, composée du directeur des services agricoles et d'un délégué de l'organisation du livre généalogique. Le vétérinaire départemental sera adjoint à la Commission pour examiner au point de vue sanitaire, l'animal présenté. En cas de désaccord, l'inspecteur général de l'Agriculture de la région sera chargé de trancher le différend. Le certificat devra être signé par les deux membres de la Commission et le vétérinaire départemental.

La Commission contrôle l'identité de l'animal présenté et apprécie le reproducteur au point de vue de la pureté de la race, de la conformation et de l'état de santé. Elle apprécie si les qualités de l'animal sont suffisantes pour délivrer un certificat d'authenticité d'origine.

Elle appose sur le reproducteur admis une marque indélébile conforme au modèle que l'organisation chargée de tenue du livre généalogique a soumis au Ministère de l'Agriculture et qui a été approuvée par lui.

En dehors des indications facultatives, la marque devra comprendre obligatoirement le numéro d'inscription au livre généalogique et celui du certificat d'inscription.

Le certificat mentionnera l'origine de l'animal, son ascendance, son signalement, l'emplacement et la nature des marques apposées ainsi que les résultats de la tuberculination s'il y a lieu.

Pour tous les animaux, le signalement est complété par une photographie collée sur le certificat.

Le certificat est enregistré sur un registre spécial tenu au Ministère de l'Agriculture, Office de renseignements agricoles, et il reçoit un

numéro d'ordre; l'un des exemplaires est classé dans les archives de l'Office de renseignements agricoles, l'autre est retourné au demandeur à toutes fins utiles.

Le visa du Ministère de l'Agriculture ne dispense point les intéressées de se soumettre aux obligations imposées par la législation des Etats étrangers dans lesquels les animaux doivent être importés et notamment du visa éventuel des certificats par les consuls des dits Etats.

Article 3:—Les frais de visite et de marquage des animaux et les frais de délivrance des certificats sont supportés par l'organisation du Livre généalogique à charge par elle, si elle le juge utile, d'en demander le remboursement au propriétaire de l'animal.

Fait à Paris, le 19 janvier 1924.

Signé (Henri Chéron)

Commentaire :—

Nos Médecins Vétérinaires verraient d'un très bon oeil la publication des règlements de la Délivrance des Certificats d'Inscription aux Annales Nationales du Canada, chose qui malheureusement n'est pas assez connue.

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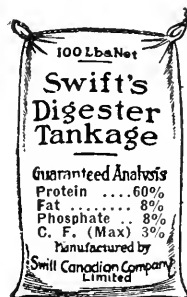
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